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HIGH RENTS HANGING BY THIN THREAD

Shrinking Everywhere, According to Government Reports

OWNERS AND AGENTS DISPUTE THE FIGURES

Chicago and Boston Rates Asserted to Be Firm—New York Declines Some

The Department of Labor reports that rents are coming down all over the United States.

The National Industrial Conference Board says the same thing and finds the rate of decrease even more rapid than does the Labor Department.

Agents, owners, and managers in New York, Chicago and Boston say, in varying degrees, that rents are not coming down. Boston and Chicago are especially emphatic. A realtor in Boston goes even so far as to predict a housing shortage.

New York relents so far as to an admission that there is some reduction in the higher priced field.

The conclusion is: Figures from Washington say one thing. Owners and renting agents say another.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 25—Rents all over the country from Boston, Mass., to Portland, Ore., are coming down off their post-war perch and they are coming down faster during the recession in business than they have since they started their downward trend about 1924.

Landlords have reduced rents until they are now down to approximately their 1920 level. They have decreased along with the general cost of living which was 6.2 per cent lower in December, 1930, than in December, 1929. Changes in the rent scale, however, have come about more slowly than in the average cost of living.

The peak in the cost of living was reached in 1920 but rents did not reach their high point until 1924, according to figures compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The cost of living in December, 1930, was 25.8 per cent less than it was in 1920 while rents have just about reached their 1920 level.

The business depression has accelerated the rent reduction movement. Landlords have to compete with new buildings put up at greatly lowered costs. The building and housing division of the Department of Commerce

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

British Student Of Skies Agrees Matter Must Go

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 25—That he might have a peep at the stars through the instruments of the Mount Wilson Observatory in Pasadena and compare notes with Prof. Robert A. Millikan, and Prof. Edwin Hubble, Sir James Hopwood Jeans, English mathematician and astronomer, arrived here yesterday on the Mauretania of the Cunard Line, on his way to Pasadena, Calif. That city, he said, is fast becoming a world center for astronomers.

Sir James is the author of such books as "Eos, or the Wider Aspects of Cosmogony," and "Atomicity and Quanta," but when he arrived in New York it was too early in the morning, he explained to go deeply into these questions with the ship news reporters. He has agreed with a recent prediction of Dr. Albert Einstein that matter eventually will be consumed by space, but did not care to talk about that either.

He was asked to explain his observation that a particle of the star Van Maanen diffuses sufficient energy in radiation to burn everything within 1000 miles of it, and was asked if he thought natural scientists would ever develop such temperature artificially. Sir James replied that he doubted that they would do so "in my day," and added, that anyhow, "man is not overanxious to perform experiments that would burn himself up and turn the world into a gaseous mass."

Another passenger aboard the Mauretania was Dr. William J. Hutchins, president of Berea College, Kentucky, who returned here after a year in India and Burma. He said he had talked with Mahatma Ghandi, whom he described as a charming person, and predicted, as a result of his observations, that the forthcoming round table conference in London would assure peace in India.

COSTA RICA OFFERS OFFICIALS LOW PAY

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (By U. P.)—Salaries of Costa Rican Government executives and employees are doubtless the lowest in the world since the wholesale cut recently made to balance the budget. The President receives only $8540 a year, the president of the Supreme Court $3135 a year, and other judges $220 a month.

THE MONITOR INDEX

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1931

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 20
News of Sports—Page 16
Financial News—Pages 18 and 19

FEATURES

The Radio Playhouse—Aviation 6
Home Building, Equipment, Gardening .. 8-9
Interior Decoration and Antiques.. 10 and 11
Music of the World—Theatrical News ... 12
Art News and Comment—Theatrical News 13
Book Reviews and Literary News 14
The Home Forum 15
Assurance
[With German Translation]
Educational 17
Daily Features 33
Editorials 34

Keeping Family Accounts Big Job to Some, But See What Nations Must Face

Even the Ten Lire That John Doe Spends for a Bit of Coral in Naples Enter Into the Equation of International Debits and Balances

Concerted efforts to solve the problems that face the business and industrial world focus attention upon the increasing importance of economic research. In a series of 18 articles, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR combines a discussion of elementary phases of modern economy with the reporting of forthcoming sessions of the United States Chamber of Commerce and the International Chamber of Commerce, which will deal with many of the most pressing questions. The sixth of the articles on "What Makes Your Income Come In?" follows.

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

No matter how methodical the family, the problem of keeping household accounts always seems to be one of its most difficult tasks. It appears never so difficult as at this time of the year when income tax statements have to be prepared.

The Government's accounts are family accounts enlarged. They, too, are formidable, but the Government employs an army of officials, who may be relied upon to keep abreast of income and outgo, at least in peace time.

How much more difficult are our international accounts! Yet how worth while to make an effort to compile them, as our governments are doing, and to understand them, as a growing body of government officials are doing. Such a record must inevitably be both a review of national life and a reflection of international activity. It should be one of the chief bases of policy.

The operations that must be taken into account involve far more than the financial relations between governments and the trade relations between peoples. Think of the money that American tourists leave in Europe every year, the remittances of immigrants to the old country, the constant flow and reflow of commissions for services rendered, the switch in investments when simply by speaking into a telephone a person may have done all that is necessary to acquire property in, say, Shanghai. Foreign trading on American stock exchanges alone, totaling well over

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

FEDERAL COSTS TO DROP IN 1932, HOOVER STATES

$440,877,245 Increase for 1931, Down $315,799,083 the Next Year, He Says

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
STAFF CORRESPONDENT
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 25—A compilation of federal expenditures made for President Hoover for the fiscal years 1930-32 shows that while estimated outlays for 1931 increased $440,877,245 over those of 1930, next year they will drop $315,799,083 below those of the current year.

The totals for the three years, exclusive of the postal service which comes from postal revenues, are: 1930, $3,994,192,497; 1931, $4,435,069,732; 1932, $4,119,230,649.

The statistics were laid before the Cabinet by the President at its semi-weekly meeting in the White House yesterday. They are grouped on a functional basis and present a graphic picture of the Government's costs in the past two fiscal years and those estimated for the period beginning July 1.

The major increases for the current fiscal year arose out of Farm Board, agricultural relief and increased public construction outlays. The savings during the coming fiscal year will be effected in some of these items.

Agricultural Aid

In 1930 expenditures for "aid to agriculture," amounted to $208,935,739. In the current fiscal year they are estimated as amounting to $341,645,134, and for 1932, only $160,872,025.

There will be a considerable saving in army expenditures in the coming year, costs dropping from $354,190,800 in 1931 to $342,692,800 in 1932. The total for 1932 in veteran expenditures will also be appreciably less than that for 1931, the estimated figures being $2,718,645,352 for this year, and $2,547,749,972 for next year.

Large increases for naval, public construction and merchant marine purposes this year will continue on into the next fiscal year. Next year's naval costs will be $398,534,272 as contrasted with $363,181,640 for this year.

In 1930 the Government spent $78,779,570 on the merchant marine. In 1931 this rose to $96,791,234 and next year it is estimated it will reach $134,978,950. The same is true in the public construction item.

President Hoover in commenting on the compilation said:

"The budgets for all three years are greatly influenced by the increased expenditures for construction work in aid of unemployment, for relief to agriculture, and for increased services to veterans, but it will be seen that these increased expenditures are somewhat offset by reductions in other directions.

Veterans Loans

"This statement of the budget does not include loans upon the bonus except so far as they are represented in the annual payment into the bonus fund, of about $112,000,000. But loans on the bonus certificates necessarily affect the treasury finance. General Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, informs me that the new loans made under the recent law, together with those already outstanding under previous law, amount to about $912,000,000. In addition to the amounts applications are at hand amounting to about $140,000,000 more, making a total of expenditure already in sight of about $1,050,000,000.

"The heading of public buildings and public works, amounting to $434,000,000 for this fiscal year and estimated at more than $457,000,000 for next year, includes highways but does not include construction expenditures of the Army and Navy for military purposes, or the Veterans Bureau, or Merchant Marine through loans from the Shipping Boad, or for aviation and park improvements and sundry other minor construction items. The total of all construction work including these items is now progressing at the rate of over $725,000,000 per anrum, being about $500,000,000 per annum in excess of the rate of expenditure for construction previous to the depression."

PRESS AND RADIO URGED TO UNITE TO EASE TENSION

Editors at Conference at Princeton Differ on Advertising Issue

By ETHEL O. INCE
STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J., April 25—Collaborative policies between the press and the radio by which each will serve the interests of the other, thus easing the tension which is growing out of their competitive relations in the fields of advertising and news dissemination, were foreshadowed at the second session of the Conference on the Press at Princeton University yesterday. Collaboration will probably not include changes in the policy of newspapers, leaving the radio to transmit "spot" news while the press would place its emphasis on the "why" of events, according to William S. Gilmore, managing editor of the Detroit News. Mr. Gilmore held that the relations between the press and the radio were essentially cooperative, rather than competitive, because each could offset the limitations of the other.

"There will always be a field for the printed word," he declared, "because in no other form is information permanent; but if the radio and television become the means of giving the public the important happenings at the moments they occur, then the newspapers will become the means of explaining why events occurred and what they signify."

Radio a Limited Medium

The radio as an advertising medium has its limitations, he asserted, since it cannot be used effectively except by the advertiser who profits by repeated mention of his own or his product's name, and yields the best results when followed up by daily advertising in the newspapers.

"The radio as an advertising medium is no more a competitor of the newspaper than is the billboard," he said.

As to the competition of the radio with the press in broadcasting spot news, Mr. Gilmore said its function in that respect was similar to the old fashioned window bulletin which

(Continued on Page 8, Column 4)

TURKEY GIVES KEMAL'S PARTY 100 P. C. VOTE

Younger Leaders Expected to Assume Office in New Cabinet

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BEYOGLU, Turkey, April 25—Early returns of the Turkish general elections which were held yesterday indicate a sweeping, probably 100 per cent. success for Mustapha Kemal's People's Party. But they also disappoint Kemal, who urged his people to elect a small Opposition for the purpose of criticising the Government's measures.

Apparently no Opposition has been elected and the Turkish Government, unlike any other in the world, is embarrassed by too much power and too little criticism.

Elections are held on the indirect system, local voters polling for members of the Electoral College, who, in turn, elect the members of Parliament. In the Istanbul and Samsun sections members of the Electoral College who have been elected are solely People's Party candidates.

Although nation-wide returns have not yet been received, it is assumed here that independent candidates will not receive any votes, and the new Parliament will thus be solidly composed of People's Party members.

While elections are another proof of Kemal's power they also indicate Turkey's political education is still in the kindergarten stage. The people require firm government and do not understand the intricacies of parliamentary control. Hence they ignored Kemal's injunction to elect an Opposition the usefulness of which they are unable to comprehend.

The voting lists, however, only contained the names of official candidates and this showed the plain failure of the ordinary voter to take the initiative of writing in independent names. Although women were given municipal franchise last year and expected parliamentary franchise this year the Government decided not to grant them votes, probably because their attitude during the local elections did not altogether please the authorities.

The President of the Republic's office terminates with the new elections but it is a foregone conclusion that the National Assembly which was elected yesterday will reelect him for another term of four years.

Ismet Pasha, Prime Minister, also resigns after the elections but he will almost certainly be asked to form another Government. He is expected to reconstruct the Cabinet and, perhaps, make changes in the program. Since the chief purpose was to recruit younger men into the National Assembly it is likely that some new leaders will find their way into the Cabinet.

Bill Seeks to Bar Illinois Children From Vice Movies

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, April 25—To protect children from the "suggestions frequently sent out by motion picture plays which portray crime and vice," the Board of Education of Chicago has indorsed a bill to that end introduced into the Illinois House of Representatives last Tuesday.

The measure, introduced by James McVicker, Representative, would make it an offense punishable by fine for theater operators to admit children under 16 years of age to pictures in which scenes of crime are portrayed. The punishment for the person, firm or corporation violating the law would be a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $200.

In expressing its "hearty approval" of the bill, the Board of Education declared its opinion that its passage and a strict enforcement would lessen crime and furnish to the movie producers an incentive to give the public, especially school children, "cleaner and more wholesome pictures."

Jurist's Report on Shanghai's Rule Strengthens Case Against Extrality

Opinion of Chinese Quoted to Show Settlement an 'Island of Security'

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, April 25—The first part of Justice Feetham's long expected report upon the future government for the International Settlement at Shanghai, published today, is regarded here as greatly strengthening the case for the gradual abolition of extrality, negotiations for which are in process with Britain at Nanking.

Especial importance is attached to Justice Feetham's extensive quotations from opinions expressed by the Chinese themselves, showing that the primary reason for Shanghai's progress to the key position of wealth and influence in China is to be found in the fact that the white man has made this port into an "island of security" in a China swept by continual storms of unrest in which neither lives nor property have been safe.

Chinese Remain Chinese

Justice Feetham emphasizes, however, that while the great indigenous influx into Shanghai has been due to foreign control, nevertheless Chinese residents who now make up so essential a part of the population have in no way ceased to be what they were before.

Their settling there has completely changed the balance of what began by being only a settlement for foreigners in China. Shanghai, he shows, is now far more than this.

It is international in the sense that foreigners and Chinese are in association so far as residence and commerce are concerned. It is not yet so, however, to the extent he finds it should be where government is concerned. His report discusses in im-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Studies Shanghai

JUSTICE FEETHAM

A Flower From the Land of the Cherry Blossom

PRINCESS TAKAMATSU — Acme-P. & A.

This Is a Copy of the Photograph Which Mayor James M. Curley Presented to the Princess at the Banquet in Honor of the Royal Visitors From Japan.

German Ideals Declared To Be Those of Peace

Reich Only Asks Right to Take Its Proper Place Among Nations

Will the present social and political conditions in Germany result in revolution? Will its people's return to their place in world affairs result in a menace to peace? These and other questions are constantly asked by thinking people and form the subject of conflicting articles. In the hope of throwing light on these questions, the staff correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has written four articles, of which this is the last.

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MUNICH, Ger.—Is Germany potentially a menace to the rest of Europe? This question may appear surprising, but anyone who has lived in France will recognize it as one which he has often heard. It is not yet accepted that Germany will settle down peacefully in a peaceful Europe, and the French, the Poles, and the Little Entente, so far as the latter is led by Czechoslovakia, have not abandoned the conception of a swaggering and dangerous Germany.

Germany is disarmed, you argue; but it is replied that although the allies cease to examine the situation, in fact Germany has largely evaded disarmament. Now it may be true that there are certain evasions, and it may be true that the system of a long-service, voluntary, permanent army, which was imposed upon Germany, is in some respects more effective than the more diffuse, more numerous, but less efficient conscript army of short-term men which France chooses to maintain.

When all is said and done, however, it is almost laughable to pretend that Germany possesses anything like the strength of France, which has not only its conscript army, but a volunteer army as well, and a reservoir of

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Prisoners Save $1 By Living at Home

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Throughout the world prison reforms have always been proposed, but a town in the hills of east Tennessee has eclipsed any, so far as is known.

In Cleveland, Tenn., the city commission has adopted the plan of allowing city workhouse prisoners, who can be trusted, to live at their homes and report to work each morning just like any other laborer.

"It has proven a great success already," J. V. Dodd, superintendent of streets in Cleveland, said.

The prisoners are allowed $2 per day on their fines if they live at home. If they have to be locked up at night they are allowed only $1 per day.

As a result of being allowed to live at home, the prisoners work much better. In fact some of them make better workers than many of the paid employees, Mr. Dodd said.

$1 for Peace Asked For $100 Spent on War

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Edmonton, Alta.

A WOMEN'S club in Carmangay, in this Province, has forwarded a resolution to R. B. Bennett, Canadian Prime Minister, and also to the Minister of National Defense, asking that for every $100 spent on preparation for war, $1 should be spent in the national preparation for peace.

WATER POWER LOBBY REPORTED READY TO QUIT

Abandonment Soon of Extension Offices at Washington Forecast

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 25 — The water power lobby, which has had extensive offices in the capital for several years, will be abandoned soon, it is authoritatively learned.

This action, it is said, follows a decision reached by the National Electric Light Association a month ago to no longer support the type of work done by the agency here. It is explained that leaders of the water power industry have come to the conclusion that such lobby operations estrange instead of assuage public opinion.

It has been known for some time that waterpower leaders have been concerned about the widespread agitation against the "power trust." Some of them have pointed to the fact that the lobby was established here to prevent the passage of the Walsh investigation resolution.

It succeeded in defeating the original proposal for a Senate investigation and sidetracked the federal inquiry to the federal trade commission. At that time it was generally believed that this meant that nothing would come of the matter.

What happened was that the commission conducted an inquiry that no Senate committee could have made. It explored exhaustively the publicity and propaganda activities of the power industry and is now engaged in a searching inquiry into its financial transactions.

As a result of the commission's disclosures a nation-wide agitation has developed for greater regulation of the industry. This issue has become a major political question and is certain to play an important part in the 1932 elections. Last year's elections in a number of states were contested on the subject and in every instance opponents of the power companies were elected.

The local offices here have been in charge of Josiah Newcomb of New York. It is reported that there has been considerable criticism of his policies within the power industry.

URUGUAY TO HOLD COUPONS

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, April 24 (By U. P.)—The Senate unanimously approved a bill yesterday prohibiting banks and foreign exchange firms from remitting coupons on the external debts for collection abroad.

Princess Says A Lot—But It's All by Proxy

Royal Visitor Represented by Commander Midzuno in Boston Interview

"Commander Midzuno speaks the perfect English; you will like it better to converse with him, for my English is not what it should be."

Takeo Yamagata rubbed his hands lightly together. He is master of ceremonies for His Imperial Highness, Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu. He was being modest about his English, for he did the interpreting for the press interview the evening before, and did it very well.

Now it was 6 o'clock in the evening. The Mayor's dinner to the Japanese visitors would be at 7:30. In the many rooms overlooking Copley Square from the fourth floor of the Copley-Plaza there was a hum of leisurely activity among members of the Japanese party. In a corner of one room a little, thick-bodied man smiled as he read in papers some things that had evidently not occurred to him about himself before. Two rooms away, sitting in a wafer of the late afternoon sunlight, a slim young Japanese dealt with a manuscript he was typing by the touch system.

Commander Midzuno picked up two little pink blossoms fallen from a vase, put them absently in the waste basket, smiled a little and said, "Where shall we sit?" You felt you should go away, since he must dress for dinner. But

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

Nature May Build Nicaraguan Canal

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—Don Alfonso Zelaya, whose father, Don Jose Santos Zelaya, formerly was president of Nicaragua, thinks nature and not man will build a new canal across Central America.

A subterranean river flowing from Lake Managua and under the hill on which the city stood, eventually will eat away the land and provide a natural opening to the Pacific Ocean, he said yesterday.

"Natives for years have believed that the subterranean river which flows from the lake before the city site to the lagoon behind it and on out into the Pacific Ocean will eventually eat away the land between," Don Zelaya said.

"Since the recent quake they are sure of this," he said. "The quake which destroyed the city was not sidewise as most quakes are. It was downward; suction from a landslide beneath the surface. Some day, the hill will collapse and there will be the natural canal."

Don Zelaya asserted the river between Lake Managua and Lake Nicaragua is already partly navigable and that little work would be necessary to make the San Juan River north of Lake Nicaragua wholly navigable for ships to the Caribbean Sea. He said the natural canal formed by removal of the hill would bring about a transcountry water route more easily passable than the Panama Canal.

WORLD NOTES STEADY RISE IN BUSINESS

New England, Pacific Coast and Southeast Lead in United States

ADVANCE REPORTED IN SOUTH AMERICA

Drop in Number of Jobless in France Indicates Turn From Depression

A slow but steady increase in employment is reported from three continents.

South American countries are returning to normal, curtailed income being balanced by lower commodity prices, while added work is noted in some sections.

New England, the Southeast and the Pacific coast lead the recovery in the United States, although little change is found in the middle Atlantic, midwestern and southwestern areas.

France reports the first increase in the number of employed since October, and Germany cites a similar rise.

BUENOS AIRES, Arg. (By U. P.)—The unemployment situation throughout South America shows signs of improving as a consequence of the slow but sure betterment of economic conditions.

None of the South American countries previously has faced such a situation, so the unemployment troubles must solve themselves to a great extent. There exist no official groups charged with the handling of these problems, nor are there official figures as to the exact number of jobless in each country or how these are divided among the different trades and occupations, as is the case in the United States.

In general, trade figures are down, which would indicate that, instead of improving, things were worse than last year, but this is not actually the case, for in nearly all lines, commodity prices have fallen to new economic levels, permitting the easier flow of business. The people are slowly becoming accustomed to the idea of lesser incomes, so land values and rentals, which are always a good guide of living expenses, have declined.

New Confidence Felt

Whereas some little time ago business was completely stagnant, there are now many indications that new confidence is felt in trade circles, and money is circulating more freely. This, as a natural sequence, provides work for many hands which would otherwise swell the ranks of the unemployed.

In the north of South America, Venezuela is hit by decreased American purchases of oil.

Bolivia, Peru, Argentina, and Brazil were all affected by their revolutions, Argentina possibly least of all of them.

In Peru, the political situation is still uncertain, and it is impossible for anyone to foresee whether the recent disturbances will end all their troubles or whether they will break out again shortly. Peru is having difficulty in meeting its foreign obligations. Its foreign business is badly disorganized. Prior to the counter-revolution which deposed Lieut.-Col. Luis Sanchez Cerro, Peru decreed that no prospective immigrants should be attended to by Peruvian consuls unless those immigrants could satisfactorily prove that they had definite work to go to in Peru.

Chile, under the rule of Gen. Carlos Ibañez, has progressed steadily, though suffering as a result of the partial stagnation of its nitrates industry in the Atacama zone.

Bolivia was obliged to default in its payments on its foreign debt, but it is hoped that it will be in a position to resume paying in 1932. Meantime, economies in the Government are promised, and if the new constitutional administration carries out its promises, confidence will be restored, and a general improvement can be anticipated.

Planting Encouraged

In spite of Brazil's huge extension, its whole economic life is embodied around the coffee question. The new régime is pursuing an active campaign destined to increase Brazil's present coffee markets and open up new ones. The low prices prevailing and the impossibility of marketing its huge production have had their effect. Planters are short of money, and while restriction of production is not generalized, there is considerably more unemployment now than just after the revolution.

The British financial mission, headed by Sir Otto Niemeyer, may be able to put up proposals likely to stabilize the milreis, and if this is achieved, and the political situation does not become worse, sounder marketing arrangements achieved are likely to ameliorate Brazil's position.

A recent law provides for the employment of not less than 50 per cent of native-born Brazilians in all foreign companies. This measure is not directed against foreigners but is meant to alleviate unemployment.

Argentina is gradually getting back to normal. In a recent interview with the United Press, President Uriburu stated that the installation of Congress would take place as soon as the different provinces are ready to go to the polls. In the meantime the Government expenditures have been reduced to the level of revenue, and a definite optimistic atmosphere prevails. Nothing untoward is anticipated in connection with the elections, although rumors started by discontented politicians abound.

Argentina has recently levied a special tax of 2 cents Argentine paper

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

CULTURE GETS DEFINITION AT YALE MEETING

Professor Davie Tells Sociologists Its Distinguishing Marks

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 25—What is culture? This problem was raised today at the opening session of the Eastern Sociological Conference being held at Yale University, which is being attended by over 100 sociologists from New England and the middle Atlantic states. Prof. Maurice R. Davie of Yale brought up the question, and its place in society.

"Culture," he said, "consists entirely of learned phenomena accumulated and transmitted from generation to generation. In essence, it is acquired, not innate; habitual rather than instinctive. Man's behavior, especially his cultural behavior, may be compared to a fabric, in which heredity forms the warp and habit the woof.

"Heredity affects culture chiefly by providing the psychological mechanism through which all behavior finds expression, the countless unorganized responses which are organized by the conditioning process into habits, and the basic drives or social forces which canalize human activities into those great divisions which form the so-called 'universal culture-pattern.' Heredity thus provides the warp of the cultural fabric.

"Far more important is the woof, which consists of activities learned by experience or acquired from the social environment. In the lower animals, whose behavior consists in the main of instinctive responses, the hereditary warp is very prominent, and the woof is so thin and scanty that it scarcely ever conceals the strands of the warp. In man, however, habits and customs overlie the hereditary warp so thickly that oftentimes it cannot be perceived at all.

"Habits may be individual, as in the case of personal idiosyncrasies and mannerisms, or they may be social or cultural, when they are shared by the different members of a society. Individual habits go with their possessors. But group-habits, folk-ways, live on in the survivors. They are transmitted from generation to generation, thus insuring the continuity of culture in spite of the impermanence of the individual.

"The social heritage bears a superficial resemblance to heredity, but it is really fundamentally different. It is in no respect inherited; it must be learned anew by each individual. It is absorbed for most part in childhood from the social environment. Culture is not only continuous, it is also cumulative. Through invention and diffusion, new habits are established and added to the stream of culture, which thus shows a definite tendency to become richer and fuller with the passage of time.

"But if society alone cannot explain culture, what is it which, when added to social life, has made possible the development of culture in the human race? The answer is to be found in the two respects in which man differs most fundamentally from the lower animals. These are, first, his ability to communicate with his fellows, and second, his intelligence. Anatole France says: 'That which distinguishes man from animals is lying and literature.' He has here expressed, with a characteristic twist, a truth which may be more prosaically stated as follows:

"Man is distinguished from the animals by the possession of language, which above all else makes possible the transmission and accumulation of his cultural acquisitions. The second distinguishing characteristic of man—his superior mentality—for which, according to some psychologists, language is largely responsible, likewise goes far to explain his possession of culture. The characteristic human mode of adaptation to environment is mental rather than physical."

Prof. Pitirim A. Sorokin, of Harvard, said that the "urgent need of the present moment in the field of sociology is clarification of its nature as a scientific discipline." Most of the existing definitions of sociology, such as "a science of culture," science of "social forms," "science of interation," etc., he declared to be "unsatisfactory." A paper on this subject was also read by Prof. Theodore Abel, of Columbia University.

Fall River Found To Be Recovering

Fall River's ultimate recovery from its financial difficulties is beyond question, James Jackson, former State Treasurer and member of the Board of Finance of Fall River, declared before the Chelsea Chamber of Commerce at the Chelsea Y. M. C. A. last night. In urging that such financial troubles be prevented he said that Chelsea is heading for the same trouble unless it lives within its means.

Mr. Jackson advocated the changing of the name of the State Department of Taxes and Corporations to the State Department of Taxes and Municipal Finance, with a commissioner in charge of each section. He also proposed a commission of five men, including Theodore N. Waddell and Edward H. Fenton and three men appointed by the Governor, for a term of three years, to act on matters of control of municipal finance.

Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, after a conference with officials at Fall River yesterday, issued a statement in which he declared that the Fall River expenses had not been cut to the extent needed. He said that all municipal activities not absolutely necessary should be discontinued.

Coöperation Urged For Unemployment

Employment stabilization can be achieved through coöperation between workers and employers who are endeavoring to prevent recurring depressions, according to Miss Frances Perkins, 30 years New York State Industrial Commissioner, who spoke at a dinner of the Consumers' League of Massachusetts in the Boston City Club last night.

She declared stabilization of employment to be one of the duties of a State Labor Department, and that all employment agencies should be governed by the department. Leadership in the social control of industry is another duty of this department, she added.

Mrs. Florence Kelley, general secretary of the National Consumers' League, predicted that a woman might occupy a seat on the Federal Supreme Court bench in 25 years. She pointed out that when women are present on juries in all states, the rights of children will be more thoroughly protected.

Boston Art Notes

Boston Museum School

Work done by students outside the classroom is being shown in the School of the Museum of Fine Arts on the Fenway at Museum Road. The discipline to which these young painters are exposed exercises its power beyond the walls of the classroom. Very few try easier or new pathways; all are conscientious about employing the regulations which they have been taught.

Portraits excel. It is curious that this very difficult subject receives the most astute treatment. These depictions seem least those of amateurs; they reveal a control and skill on the part of the performer which, unfortunately, does not always last into later years. Too often have we found in our rounds of the galleries that artists have become lax, indifferent and careless about certain important considerations in portrait making.

The Boston Museum School seems to have fared less well in teaching the painting of landscape. We have but to look around us to observe the innumerable ramifications of the painting of nature. New techniques, new palettes, new points of view. But the world passes us by. Outdoor subjects must be treated with spontaneity and conviction; they cannot be formulaized as easily as portraits.

Holman's Print Shop

There are always several displays at Holman's Print Shop of prints made from different processes, so that one has the feeling while visiting it of the fertility of this field of graphic art. Mr. Holman has a special group of dry points hung to show the qualities which distinguish this medium. He has also placed on exhibit some soft-ground etchings.

At Goodspeed's Book Shop on Ashburton Place there are bookplates and historical engravings by Sydney Lawton Smith. They are shown from plates in progressive states. D. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH, (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each weekday at 6:30 p. m.

Liners to Employ College Musicians

College orchestras are to be employed on ships of the United States Lines during the summer months in accordance with arrangements now being completed in coöperation with the Intercollegiate Alumni Extension Service, according to William A. McIsaac, manager of the Boston office. The tourist class during the summer months is composed mostly of students, teachers and professional people, so that stress is laid on appropriate entertainment features during such voyages.

Applications have been received from hundreds of college orchestras for this work, thus far this year, it was explained, and efforts were made in selecting those to be used to have the various geographical parts of the country represented. Units already have been engaged from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of Pennsylvania, Penn State, University of Maryland, Ohio State, Columbia, Fordham and University of California.

These orchestras will start their summer engagements aboard ship with sailings of the George Washington and the Republic on June 3; the America, June 8, and Leviathan, June 17.

Holding Company Idea Is Defended

Rates for gas and electricity in Massachusetts would be much higher and service far inferior were it not for holding companies, Sheldon E. Wardwell, counsel for the Massachusetts Gas & Electric Association, told the House Ways and Means Committee, today, in opposing a bill to give the State power to regulate these companies.

Mr. Wardwell informed the committee that the State had complete power under existing laws to obtain all necessary data to insure proper regulation of rates to consumers. He advanced the opinion that the only reason why the State should control holding companies was to insure fair rates and he saw no way in which the holding of stock in an operating company by a holding company could influence unfair rates.

Proponents argued that the bill would make possible regulation of future mergers of holding companies, insure regulation of securities issued by such concerns and provide state control over service charges made by holding companies to operating concerns.

The Legislature is asked to memorialize Congress for repeal of the Federal Farm Board legislation in a bill filed by Louis Pfeiffer of Bedford, yesterday. The general appropriation bill for departmental maintenance and the $1,500,000 Norfolk Prison Colony measure were signed by Gov. Joseph B. Ely.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Bolina B. Barney, Los Angeles, Calif.
William K. Kitchen, Orange, N. J.
Miss Harriet J. Powell, Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y.
Bernardus P. C. Boizen, St. Albans, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Beatrice Parker, Beebe River, N. H.
Mrs. Louise Hobart, Belmont, Mass.
Russell Hobart, Belmont, Mass.
Harold K. Hobart, Belmont, Mass.
Mrs. Edith M. Keith, Somerville, Mass.
Mrs. Asora K. Sawyer, Somerville, Mass.
Mrs. L. M. Turney, Portland, Me.
Mrs. Marion R. Jones, Framingham, Mass.
Edna E. Jones, Framingham, Mass.
Mrs. Esther A. Rose, Framingham, Mass.
Miss Beverly Rose, Framingham, Mass.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Boys' Annual Circus, gymnasium and natatorium, 8.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Illustrated lecture, "Wanderings Around the Caribbean," by Dr. Charles H. Tozier, auditorium, 448 Beacon Street, 8.

Address on "Making World Brotherhood More Effective," by Henry F. Hodgkin, auspices New England Branch, American Friends Service Committee, Old South Meeting House, 8.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Dance, Conrad's Benefit Association, ballroom and foyer, 8 to 12. Dance, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, state suite, 8 to 12.

Music

Symphony Hall—The Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Napoli Che Canta" (film), con.
Plymouth—"The Patch," 8:30.
Metropolitan—"The Millionaire" (film), with George Arliss. Continuous.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Free public lectures on Christian Science by Frank Bell, C. S. B., member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Brockton, in Colonial Theater, Main Street, Brockton, 3:30; and under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Concord, in Church edifice, Concord, 8.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Richard J. Davis, C. S., member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Malden, in Church edifice, Main and Spring Streets, Malden, 8.

Children's Museum of Boston: Illustrated talk, "Windmills and Tulips Mean—Holland," by Miss Mary L. Weston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3:30.

Symphony Hall: Meeting, Community Church with address, "The Need for a New Party," by Prof. Dewey, Columbia University; musical program, 10:30.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated lecture, "The Lure of Alaska," by Mrs. Adelbert Fernald, lecture hall, Boylston Street, 3:30.

Concert by Boston Fire Department Band, in aid of the families of three firemen whose lives were lost, Symphony Hall.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Ave Division): Meeting, Caspy Club, Vialle Room, 3:45.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Afternoon reception, Winthrop Women's Charity Club, Sheraton Room, 4.

Dinner to Prince and Princess Takamatsu by Yamanaka Co., state suite, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 7.

EVENTS MONDAY

New England Women's Club: Address, "The Education of Uncle Sam," by Edward E. Whiting, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Luncheon, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Parlor A, 12:30.

Women's City Club of Boston: Talk on "The Arrangement of Flowers," by Mrs. Robert Cushman, Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 2:30.

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Tourist Club, home of Mrs. Ben C. Lane, 28 Maxfield Street, 3.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Eleventh in lecture series on "The History of the Art of Building," by Thomas F. McSweeney, auspices department of building and construction; Room 1-134, M. I. T., 10 to 12.

Meeting, Boston Congregational ministers, with talk by Rudolph Hertz, missionary to the Indians, Pilgrim Hall, 11.

Boston Elementary Teachers' Club: Meeting and afternoon reception, Hotel Statler.

Hotel Statler: Luncheon and meeting, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Georgian Room. Meeting, League of American Pen women, Parlor C. Meeting, United States Rubber Company, Parlor.

State institution chaplains' conference, Arlington Street Church, 10:30.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): "Better Homes Week."

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Weekdays from 9 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Loan collection of silver by Hester Bateman; exhibition of Wedgwood, Millet drawings, early Italian engravings. Memorial exhibition of the works of Charles Grafly; recent gifts of drawings by John S. Sargent; designs for ornament, sixteenth to eighteenth centuries.

Robert C. Vose, 559 Boylston Street—Etchings by Marguerite Kirmse.

Cassen Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings by 30 American artists. Through April 30.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 152 Newbury Street—General exhibit.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Water colors by Agnes A. Abbot. Aquatints by Prescott M. M. Jones. Drypoints by Harry A. Vincent. Water color character sketches by Grace Ransom. Decorative panels by Jack Perkins.

Lamsen and Hubbard Gallery, 304 Boylston Street—General exhibit.

Scherwe Studios, 605 Boylston Street—Etchings by artists specializing in architecture.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; increasing cloudiness, with probably rain and light showers; not much change in temperature; gentle variable winds, becoming moderately easterly Sunday.

Maine: Fair tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness; probably rain in west portion; somewhat warmer in the interior Sunday.

New Hampshire: Increasing cloudiness, followed by rain late tonight or Sunday; slowly rising temperature Sunday.

Vermont: Rain tonight and Sunday; slightly warmer tonight.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy, with rain Sunday and in the interior tonight; slightly warmer in the west portions tonight.

Rhode Island: Fair tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness, with probably rain; not much change in temperature.

Connecticut: Cloudy, with probably rain tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest winds over northern portion; gentle variable winds over southern portion; partly overcast weather, with rain over southern portion tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Apr. 25	Max. Apr. 24		8 a.m. Apr. 25	Max. Apr. 24
Albany	38	64	Memphis	58	80
Atlantic City	48	64	Miami	72	76
Boston	44	57	Montreal	42	46
Buffalo	42	44	Nantucket	46	56
Calgary	34	..	New Orleans	60	72
Charleston	66	66	New York	50	52
Chicago	42	46	Philadelphia	48	56
Denver	26	32	Pittsburgh	44	52
Des Moines	40	44	Portland, Me.	42	58
Easport	38	56	Portland, Ore.	46	72
Galveston	64	68	San Francisco	54	66
Hatteras	66	66	St. Louis	48	50
Helena	32	52	St. Paul	38	50
Jacksonville	64	70	Seattle	48	72
Kansas City	46	52	Tampa	68	78
Los Angeles	58	66	Washington	50	56

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 5:03 p. m., Sunday 6:15 a. m.
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SCHOLARSHIP IN TEACHERS IS ADVOCATED

Dr. Gray Tells Liberal Arts College How Best to Serve Secondary Education

Colleges of liberal arts can best serve the cause of secondary education by providing faculty instructors with unquestioned scholarships, Dr. Clifton D. Gray, president of Bates College, told members of the New England College Teachers of Education at their annual meeting held at Tufts College, yesterday.

Instructors, Dr. Gray said, should have the classroom for their dominant interests. They should master the art of subject matter presentation and never forget that they are not teaching subjects but persons, and for whom research is not the absorbing road to productive scholarship but rather a constant stimulus to a growing mind.

"The secrets of good teaching are not so much taught by precept as by example," he continued. "When the college provides teachers such as I have described, it is inevitable that from its classrooms, will go forth disciples who will carry with them something of the secret of the master teacher.

"Earlier and more generally than in the east, the West has accepted the principle that teaching skill cannot be acquired by educational theory without actual teaching practice. California, for instance, has just put into effect a ruling that requires a full year of training in addition to the four years of liberal arts in order to qualify for secondary school teaching. The province of Ontario has a similar regulation as have several European countries."

This movement, Dr. Gray said, may offer the solution to the now inadequate expedient of some colleges in offering to prospective teachers a greater number of hours of teaching practice.

CASUALTY COMPANY CEASES OPERATIONS

Declared insolvent, the Atlantic Mutual Casualty Company suspended operations yesterday by order of the State Department of Insurance. Appearing before the Massachusetts Supreme Court, Merton L. Brown, Insurance Commissioner, charged that not only was the company insolvent to the extent of $39,000, but also that its funds had been mismanaged.

Arthur E. Bickford of Cambridge was appointed receiver under bond of $50,000. The company handled liability and casualty policies with approximately 1200 policyholders. It is understood that Charles H. Fingerhood, president, and Harry Mackler, treasurer, are being sought by the police.

HARVARD TO GET ABOUT $5,000,000

Harvard will receive approximately $5,000,000 through an award made yesterday by Judge L. H. Van Dusen in the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia, in an adjudication of the estate of Stuart Wyeth '94.

His bequest of nearly $4,000,000 to Harvard, was announced in January, when his will was probated. It is understood by college authorities that the sum will be turned over to the college to be used as the president and fellows shall see fit.

GIRL WINS ORATORY CONTEST

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 25 (AP)—Madeline Chase, 18, daughter of Federal Judge Harris B. Chase of Brattleboro, won the interscholastic state oratorical contest last night and will represent Vermont in the national semifinals at Springfield, Mass., May 15.

TOURIST SAILING BEGINS

Passenger traffic from the United States to Europe is beginning to move for the season, as reflected in larger numbers on outgoing steamers. The White Star liner Baltic sails from Boston at 3 p. m. tomorrow, for Cobh and Liverpool, with 300 passengers embarking at this port and some 500 already on board, taken on at New York. Representative Dallinger of Cambridge and Mrs. Dallinger are among those sailing from Boston.

Gay Collection Goes to Harvard

Widener Library, Harvard University, has purchased the world famous collection of 35,000 volumes and pamphlets on the Italian Risorgimento movement, collected by H. N. Gay '96.

Library authorities delayed revealing their acquisition until the last of the shipments arrived from Italy, where the collection had been housed, in the Gay Palace, Rome. The collection is one of the most comprehensive of its kind covering the entire revival of learning and renewal of classical feeling in art, in Italy during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. It was purchased from the Archibald Cary Coolidge Fund.

Mr. Gay established the American Library at Rome and spent many years in making this unrivaled collection. He has succeeded through his many connections in Italy in getting hold of practically every document shedding light on both the origin of the Risorgimento movement and the later developments or events concerning it.

This purchase out of the Coolidge Fund is particularly appropriate, since Professor Coolidge, as former director of Widener Library, was particularly interested in this very collection, and had even looked into the possibility of acquiring part of it. The volumes and pamphlets of the purchase cover not only domestic questions, but also comprehend the numerous foreign influences.

CONNECTICUT TAKES OVER SHAKER FARMS

THOMPSONVILLE, Conn., April 25 (AP)—The Shaker Farms, Inc., and adjoining land totaling 1500 acres were conveyed yesterday to the State of Connecticut for the establishment of a prison farm, to be operated in connection with the state prison at Wethersfield.

The entire holdings of the Shaker Farms, including 825 acres in Enfield, together with extensive acreage in the towns of Somers and Longmeadow, Mass., were included in the transaction.

MORE HISTORY PROPOSED

WORCESTER, Mass., April 25 (AP)—A resolution favoring a two or three-year period of more comprehensive study of history for students preparing for college was adopted at the spring conference of the New England History Teachers' Association at Clark University yesterday. The resolution contends that students find it necessary to "cram" to prepare themselves for entrance examinations.

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CHAIN SYSTEMS DENY DOING BULK OF RETAIL TRADE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LEXINGTON, Va., April 25—Chain stores as factors in retail distribution and the economic situation were discussed by speakers nationally prominent in law, trade, transportation, banking and journalism at a two-day conference on business affairs which ended at Washington and Lee University yesterday.

Edward A. Filene, president of William Filene's Sons, of Boston, described what he regarded as the advantages and the disadvantages of the chain store system. He saw as advantages their large buying power, better warehousing, standardization of merchandise, magnitude of operation and price appeal. He found their chief disadvantage in failure to adapt themselves to local conditions when there is no personal contact between the owner and the customer and when the local manager is without initiative authority.

Albert H. Morrill of Cincinnati, president of the National Chain Store Association and chairman of the board of the Piggly Wiggly Corporation, reviewed the development of the chain store system of merchandising and stressed the economic savings which he said resulted from this method of distribution.

It developed in the open forum discussion that the chain systems do not control nearly so much business as is generally supposed. At present there are more than 4000 chains with about 20,000 units extending throughout the country in nearly every line of retail merchandising. National chain systems, it was revealed, do an average of less than 20 per cent of total business in large and small communities.

At the session dealing with banks and banking problems, Thomas B. McAdams, executive manager of the State Planters' Bank & Trust Co. of Richmond, offered five aids for the banking situation: "Retention of present dual system of national and state banks; responsible management under governmental supervision, divorced as far as possible from politics; development of branch banking along conservative lines, thus meeting the need of smaller communities; accumulation of reserve for the protection of depositors, and improving management through education of bank employees.

Edgar J. Rich, general counsel for the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, blamed the unemployment situation of last winter on "the general desire of the American people to get rich by investment," which, in turn, he charged against the overproduction which marked the prosperity in 1928 and 1929.

"The problem now is to bring back a demand for commodities and thereby give employment to some 5,000,000 persons who want work," he said. "This will increase the income of the millions struck by the depression."

R. K. Brodie, director of manufacture and technical research of Procter & Gamble of Cincinnati, described the profit sharing and guaranteed 48-week work year of his company. Any person who has been in the employ of Procter & Gamble for six months, he said, is made a profit sharer, and is guaranteed 48 working weeks in the calendar year. Under the seven years of the plan the company's earnings, he said, have almost trebled.

Lawler Installed Head of Consistory

Installation of Frank B. Lawler of Jamaica Plain as Commander-in-Chief of the Massachusetts Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry, took place in the Masonic Temple, Boylston Street, last night, Olin D. Dickerman retiring as Commander-in-Chief after three years' service.

Other officers elected were: Fred M. Goodwin of Newton Center, first lieutenant commander; Adrian W. Hathaway of Fall River, second lieutenant commander; Frank A. Neff of West Newton, orator; Frank E. Buxton of Boston, treasurer; Joseph W. Work of Brookline, secretary, and Joseph A. Bryant of West Newton, trustee of the permanent fund, the last three officers being reelected.

McNARY WANTS WHEAT DELEGATE IN LONDON

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—President Hoover was requested today by Charles S. McNary, chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee to send a representative of the American Government to the London Wheat Conference, May 18.

"At a recent wheat conference in Rome, attended by practically all of the nations except the United States," Senator McNary said, "Much valuable information was obtained, and now it appears that these nations entertained the hope that a way out of their difficulties may be found. It is my belief that the United States should have representation, as it leads all others in surpluses, which must be sold on the world market."

NEW LAWRENCE UNDERPASS OPENS

LAWRENCE, Mass., April 25 (AP)—The new Central Station of the Boston & Maine Railroad and the new Parker Street underpass, a joint city and railroad project, costing approximately $1,000,000, were dedicated today. E. F. French, president of the road, headed a delegation of 90 high railroad officials and Mayor M. A. Landers accepted the station on behalf of the city. The underpass wipes out a dangerous grade crossing that was the scene of many accidents.

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OLD-AGE PENSION LITTLE NEEDED, REPORT SHOWS

Industrial Conference Board Says Filial Tie Still Strong Enough

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 25—There is comparatively little old-age dependency in the United States, of the kind to call for state action, according to a report by the National Industrial Conference Board, issued today. This report does not support the feeling on the part of many behind the old-age pension movement in this country, that the aged should be relieved of the necessity of depending upon their families.

"In the absence of individual provision for old age," the board states, "the family is ordinarily expected to provide support for its aged members. The extent to which such provision obviates the necessity for social relief depends on the strength of family ties and the ability of the family to provide such support. In this country family ties have been perhaps somewhat weaker than in European countries, because of the migratory spirit that has prevailed since early colonial days. But there is no evidence that the feeling in filial responsibility has been destroyed or that family support for the aged is no longer a bulwark against social dependency.

"It seems quite evident that modern economic life has brought about conditions that have diminished the importance of the family as a factor in the solution of the problem of old-age support. But because of the financial inability of some children to discharge the filial obligation, if the necessity to do so arises, and because the number of persons who reach old age without family, supplementary preventive measures have developed, particularly on the part of employers."

The report states that while 12 states at the end of 1930 had old-age pension laws on their statute books, the payments under these were "so small as hardly to deserve the name of pensions." The stipends are "mere pittances," the report states, and adds that "in several of the states the laws are almost dead letters simply from the fact that the public has no desire to take advantage of them."

On the other hand, the report declares that "the most significant" measures intended to provide security for old age have been developed by private industry.

"The policies that have been inaugurated by employers in order to insure their employees against loss of earning power, including not only industrial pension systems, but other measures intended to provide financial security, are, therefore, of particular importance in relation to the problem of social dependency," the report says.

It also calls attention to the fact that in Europe old-age pension laws are part of a general plan of social insurance, while in this country they are not.

GERMAN IDEALS DECLARED TO BE THOSE OF PEACE

(Continued from Page 1)

troops in North Africa, and a large navy, and unlimited quantities of munitions which it can manufacture freely. It is perhaps matériel that counts, and matériel France has, and Germany, relatively speaking, has not.

Therefore, even though Germany were bellicose—which it emphatically is not—it would be difficult to understand the fears of those who still demand greater measures of security against a hypothetical aggression which in present circumstances is utterly impossible.

Germany, despite its grievances, has taken a foremost part in the promotion of pacific projects and institutions. It has, as we have seen, begun to have doubts about the efficacy of the League of Nations, but it is not likely to abandon an organization to which it has devoted its energies. It was the true originator of the Locarno pacts, and it responded with alacrity to the invitation to participate in the Kellogg pact.

Moreover, nobody with some knowledge of the German people and politicians could doubt that essentially their sentiments are peaceful and hostile to adventure. Even the Hitlerites and the Steel Helmets, to say nothing of the Reichbanner and the Red Front Fighting Union, though organized on mock military lines, have not the smallest thought of anying except street clashes.

What seems to be difficult is to induce an understanding of the German viewpoint in France and other countries. There exists a considerable distrust; since France wishes to keep things as they are, and Germany wishes to alter them, there is an apprehension that sooner or later Germany will employ force. It would seem more reasonable for Germany to apprehend the employment of force by France—indeed, both in France and in Czechoslovakia it has been publicly stated by responsible persons that the Anschluss would mean war.

Recently when it was proposed that German Ministers should visit London to confer with British Ministers there was an outcry in France as though these Anglo-German conversations must necessarily be anti-French. Yet British Ministers have, time after time, stopped in Paris to confer with French Ministers just before meetings of the League, and this has been found perfectly natural.

Other European nations can make customs arrangements as they think fit; it is only when Germany makes such arrangements that there are angry protests, and even allegations that the path of peace has been deserted for the path of war.

Free Agency Desired

To an impartial observer these anomalies seem grotesque, and though Germany has suffered patiently for 12 years, it has come to see that they are grotesque. Since the liberation of its territory—that is to say, the withdrawal of French troops from Rhineland last year—it has gradually acquired a sense of itself. Almost to its own surprise it begins to act diplomatically without necessarily first consulting France. No doubt such consultations are for the most part excellent and desirable; but, however much Germany wishes a rapprochement with France, it feels the need of occasional self-assertion.

This point of view deserves to be appreciated. The majority of Germans unquestionably favor friendly relations with France, and probably nearly all Germans would favor such relations if they did not seem to imply some subservience. Germany does not renounce its special and profitable relations with Russia, yet it is to the west that Germany would turn for credits, for political encouragement, for an amelioration of the harsh conditions of 1919. The Wilhelmstrasse has resisted the temptation of playing high politics—of making an alliance with Italy against France, for example—and it has behaved with real discretion.

It must not be forgotten that the Polish frontiers constitute a problem that Germany cannot set aside. Indeed, General von Seeckt has actually spoken of the possibility of an attack on the eastern frontiers and has invoked Germany's right of self-defense.

"No German can accept the present situation . . . I do not believe in the possibility of a Polish-German rapprochement on the existing basis . . . As for the services of the League of Nations, the League was formed in an atmosphere of war, and was meant by the victors to be an international body for the maintenance of the status quo . . . Germany may serve as a rampart against the Bolshevik invasion which menaces Europe, but if we are crushed between France and Poland we shall be obliged to have a closer understanding with Russia."

These remarks of General von Seeckt, though they have a personal accent, indicate the general German attitude.

If Germany is oppressed, if it is not relieved from excessive financial obligations, if it is not given economic fair play and even assistance, if it is not allowed to behave as a free agent, if an effort to readjust some of the wrongs of the treaties is not made—then the consequences will be bad for Europe as well as for Germany. But if Germany is treated with equality and dignity, it will be glad to be one of the strongest pillars of the new Europe.

MEXICO'S ECONOMIC TROUBLES DEFINED

MEXICO CITY, April 24 (AP)—Definite settlement of the agrarian problem and regulation of relations between Capital and Labor were set forth by the Mexican Bankers' Association today as the chief prerequisites for solution of Mexico's economic troubles.

Called into conference by the Government to discuss the financial situation, which has led to a rapid decline in the value of the silver peso, the bankers drew up a message to Luis Montes de Oca, Secretary of the Treasury, embodying these points as their recommendations.

JURIST DRAFTS PLAN FOR RULE OF SHANGHAI

(Continued from Page 1)

mense detail the reasons for this state of things.

It describes, for example, the complicated systems of justice which have grown up side by side. It goes into the long history of functions and operations of the extrality courts, the Court of Foreign Consuls, the Mixed Court, the Provincial Court, the new Shanghai special area district court, and, finally, the "second branch" of the Kiangsu High Court.

Alphabet of Reform

A general analysis of the situation that has been dealt with, and on which a second volume containing specific recommendations is to appear shortly, is reached where Justice Feetham points out that modern Chinese aim at imitation of the West, but remain sons of the East.

They have learned the alphabet of reform, but can hardly construe its message, and they are in haste to claim full adult rights at an early stage in their new growth.

This, Justice Feetham says, gives urgency to the problem of Shanghai for here, he holds, the maturer nations of the West must quickly and generously come to terms with the younger East, and settlement of the account has to be made in solution of practical problems that do not brook sudden changes of treatment.

Taxation, education, Chinese representation, roads, courts, prisons and police, he goes on to describe as the "hard substance which the hand of the reformer must mold."

MOTORBUSES CHARGED AT AUTOMOBILE RATES

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has been asked to decide whether motorbuses are street cars or automobiles.

The Twin Coach Company of Kent, O., thinks its motorbuses should be classed as street cars for freight rate making purposes. The railroads think not and the examiner of the commission agrees with the railroads. In a report made public by the commission today the examiner recommends that the application of the coach company for reduced freight rates be dismissed.

Well, Here We Are, With Our Hotel Right With Us

AND WHEN THEY MOVE THEIR HOTEL GOES RIGHT ALONG WITH THEM

The Picture Shows Mr. Williams and His Outfit. The Tent Has Two Full-Size Beds, Ice Box, Pantry, Two Screened Windows and Front and Back Screened Doors. It Is Electric Lighted and in Other Ways Has All the Comforts of Home.

Monitor Man Off on Motor Tour Of 20,000 Miles to Study Indians

Will Visit Principal Reservations to Get Facts at First Hand and Will Also Call at All Largest National Parks

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 25—Bound on a 20,000-mile tour of the United States, Henry Edison Williams, staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor, left Washington today to pass six months visiting the nation's national parks and Indian reservations.

Mr. Williams is undertaking a first-hand study of conditions on the Indian reservations. His schedule calls for visits at all of the major reservations where he will be able to study the various problems which face the United States in the administration of the affairs of its Indian wards.

Mr. Williams also will see the national parks from the viewpoint of the motor tourist. Accompanied by his family and equipped with a convertible automobile camp trailer Mr. Williams will penetrate into the scenic regions which only the more adventurous of tourists know.

He will travel around the Shenandoah Valley to the proposed Great Smoky Mountain national park. He will then go to Pensacola, Fla., and across the Old Spanish Trail to Houston, Tex. From this point he will strike out for the Pueblo and Navajo Indian reservations of Arizona and New Mexico. Then, beginning at Mesa Verde National Park, he will follow the national park highway in a 6000-mile route with frequent detours to the Indian reservations along the route.

Mr. Williams will not only cover the major parks, such as Yosemite, Sequoia, Crater Lake, Rainier and Yellowstone, but will find his way also into many of the little known regions which the motorcar is just beginning to open to the traveler.

The trip will occupy about six months, and the party will strike camp at automobile touring grounds along the way. Mr. Williams will contribute articles to the Monitor and also series of articles following the completion of this tour.

Government Jobs To End Pessimism?

LEXINGTON, Va., April 24 (AP)—Governmental provision for employment at 60 per cent of normal wages for unskilled workers, as a means of counteracting effects of pessimism in times of depression, was suggested by Prof. Willford I. King of the economics department, New York University, today, at a meeting of economic experts attending the conference on business affairs sponsored by Washington and Lee University.

The unemployment problem, said Edgar J. Rich, general counsel for the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, came from overproduction in the prosperous years of 1928-29 and was a direct result of the desire of the American people to "get rich quick" by investment. Solution of the problem, he claimed, lay in establishing a demand for commodities, thereby furnishing employment for 5,000,000 persons who want work.

R. K. Brodie, director of manufacture and technical research for the Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, said his company used a plan of profit-sharing whereby every employee is guaranteed 48 weeks of work in every calendar year. An employee, he said, is considered a profit-sharer after he has worked for the company for six months. "The company's earnings have almost trebled themselves since installation of this plan several years ago," Mr. Brodie explained.

BRAZIL, COLOMBIA OPEN LINE

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 24 (By U. P.)—A direct steamship line from Brazil to Colombia was inaugurated yesterday, when the S. S. West Camargo departed today for Colombian ports. Uribe Aferador, Colombian Chargé d'Affaires, was a passenger aboard the steamer.

Cadence in Sounds of Streets Reaches Peaks of Skyscrapers

Musical Tone of Manhattan's Noises Corresponds to Lowest A and B Flat on Piano—Series of Tests Made for Wire Strings

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 24—Harsh and discordant as the sounds that arise from the streets of New York may be, there is cadence to them that may be heard as a distinct musical note by one who will withdraw to a high tower, like that of the Empire State Building, according to Dr. William B. White, director of acoustical research for the American Steel & Wire Company, who is here conducting a series of experiments which for the moment he is keeping secret.

It is Dr. White's business to find out all he can about sound, and particularly musical sound, for, he explained, the American Steel & Wire Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, manufactures musical instrument strings.

Manufacturers of pianos, guitars, banjos and many other stringed instruments use the wire made by this company, so the company is anxious to produce the finest quality possible. It is in this pursuit that Dr. White passess much of his time.

In a studio of the Steinway Building Dr White has set up the apparatus which he carries about the country with him when investigating sounds. Part of it consists of a microphone and a portable oscillograph, which records the rate of vibration of any sound.

Components of Sound

In this instrument a thin beam of light is caused to vibrate rapidly back and forth as the sound impulses from the microphone are translated into kinetic energy. At the same time, a photographic film passes rapidly past the light beam, so that a photographic impression of its oscillations is left upon the film. By analyzing this picture the expert is able to determine the components of any sound.

Recently Dr. White took his microphone and oscillograph to a high point on the tallest skyscraper in the city. Down below on Fifth Avenue there was the clatter and hubbub of the city. Automobile engines and horns, policemen's whistles, people shouting to each other—the thousand sounds that to the man on the street below seem to be merely an uproar, heard from the tower coalesce into a single tone canceling each other.

Strangely, the oscillograph showed that the musical tone of Manhattan was at just about 60 cycles—the same vibration with which the electric current of the city is sped through its million wires. Upon the musical scale this would be between the lowest A and B flat on the piano keyboard.

Niagara Close to C

As Dr. White explained this, his hands sought the piano; his fingers touched the keys running up and down the overtones that go with the fundamental note of New York, and he brought forth the music that floats up into the atmosphere from the teeming streets of the heart of Gotham.

Dr. White found that the note of Niagara Falls is close to low C. He was asked whether musical compositions might not be based upon sound analysis, a symphony of Niagara, for instance, being developed upon the chords formed by the overtones of the fundamental note with the note itself.

"Yes, of course, one could compose such music, but why do it?" he asked. "Every thinking person in civilized communities is trying to get rid of clatter and disorderly noise. There is too much noise in music now.

"We need greater order in the art of music. Jazz is made chiefly by those who mistake the externals of civilization for the internals."

By understanding the component elements of noises, however, Dr. White hopes to be able to eliminate much of the unnecessary noise from musical instruments and eventually make it possible for them to produce more beautiful sounds.

SENATOR ABELL TO RETIRE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TRENTON, N. J., April 24—Frank D. Abell (R.), State Senator from Morris County will retire from active public life with the adjournment of the Legislature this week, he announced yesterday. Senator Abell headed the work of drafting the program for reorganization of the State Government.

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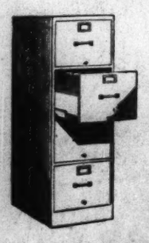

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Below are listed the cities where Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company warehouses are located. Probably there is one located in your city. If so, simply phone the warehouse, asking for the name of a near-by dealer who will redeem the coupon. If there is no warehouse in your city, write the nearest warehouse for this information.

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World Notes Steady Advance In General Business Status

(Continued from Page 1)

per liter on all gasoline sold in the country. This tax, it is calculated, will produce some $6,500,000 revenue the first year, and will steadily increase as more trucks and automobiles use the long cross-country roads. The new tax, it is generally understood, is the first step toward the flotation of a large loan, which would be gradually amortized by the proceeds from the levy.

South America has had regular cycles of depression and has survived them. Everything now indicates that the turning point has been reached.

Sectional Variations Mark Developments In the United States

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 25—Wide sectional variation in employment conditions during April were indicated by reports from 24 states received here today by Col. Arthur Woods, chairman of the President's Emergency Committee on Employment.

Spotty but genuine improvement is indicated in New England, the southeast and along the Pacific coast. The middle Atlantic, midwestern and southwestern states, however, show little evidence of change.

The most distinctly encouraging reports came from New England. Massachusetts pay rolls, they indicate, increased 4 per cent during the past 30 days and about 25 per cent of the local emergency employment committees have ceased operation.

The Boston Employment Bureau sees a tendency in the city toward better conditions, including a slight improvement in employment. In Maine, employment in the building trades and in the shoe, cotton and textile industries shows some increase, while the condition of the common labor market is decidedly improved.

Vermont shows little change, with a slight improvement in textiles. In New Hampshire there is a considerable increase in outdoor work and a slight upturn in textile employment, but also a slight falling off of employment in the shoe and leather industry. Relief demands in this State have lessened at least one-third.

Slight Drop in Rhode Island

There is a diminution of a fractional per cent in Rhode Island's factory employment. Outdoor employment shows a seasonal improvement. There is no variation in the relief load here except that there are fewer new cases. Employment in Connecticut has not varied during the past month; but relief demands were greatest in March.

The middle Atlantic states as a group, the survey shows, evidence little or no improvement over the preceding month. In New York State, factory employment for March shows a gain of more than 2 per cent over February. Figures for New Jersey, as of March 15 show a decrease of fourtenths of 1 per cent in the number of employees in 800 industrial establishments, an improvement in employment in many industrial groups being counter-balanced by heavy losses in a few others.

Delaware reports that general employment, shipbuilding, repair work, highway construction and agriculture show slight improvement. Relief demands in this State have not diminished, but there is a decrease in the number of new applications.

Two southern states included in the survey show some improvement. Kentucky reports a betterment of its employment conditions, but adds that there is still a large residue of unemployment. West Virginia's latest estimate, as of March 20, was that 45,000 were out of work in the State—10,000 less than at the peak of unemployment.

The industrial and agricultural states of the middle West show considerable variation, both in conditions and in their interpretation. Ohio employment offices report fewer applicants per placements during the first half of April than during first half of March. Indiana shows normal employment in 30 of its 92 counties and greatly improved conditions in 40 counties.

The large industrial centers, while conditions are better, are slower to improve than are the smaller communities. The drought-stricken area shows no change in conditions. The public attitude is reported to be greatly improved, however. Illinois represented by Chicago in the survey, shows an improvement of about three-tenths of 1 per cent in all industries during April.

There is still considerable unemployment in Michigan, but the number of persons employed by 440 firms in March show an increase of 2.5 per cent over February. A slight upward trend in the manufacturing activity and employment is apparent in several industries.

Wisconsin, on the other hand, seeing no evidence that the cyclical uptrend has arrived, looks on its employment increase as merely seasonal, reporting that man-hours and pay rolls, rather than the number of employed, have increased.

Employment conditions in Minnesota, the survey indicates, are not so good as they were a year ago; but, as compared with last month, employment opportunities have been improved by climatic conditions. Iowa reports slight improvement owing to road construction, but there has been no material increase in its building program, and 71 county farm agents have a surplus of labor.

The Southwest shows a fairly constant amount of unemployment, somewhat mitigated by a few public and private improvements.

Increase in California

Scattered improvement, with a continuing heavy relief load and considerable unemployment, is reported from the Pacific coast. Employment in California manufacturing establishments in March increased 14-10 per cent over the preceding month. Over the same period, employment in Los Angeles County increased 11-10 per cent, with 136,000 still unemployed. The major relief measure here has been the passing of a $5,000,000 unemployment bond issue.

In San Francisco County employment has increased seven-tenths of 1 per cent, regarded as entirely a seasonal upturn. As reported by the San Francisco Associated Charities on April 15, 46,000 persons are being given relief in the county, or 13,000 more than in December.

In Oregon employment conditions as compared with last month show a slight improvement More than 24,000 persons, however, are registered for work in this State and the demand for relief has not abated. Portland and Multnomah County are ready to relieve unemployment to the extent of $2,000,000 voted in bond issues. The money will be spent through the civic emergency committee without overhead expense. Of the total amount, the city will issue $1,000,000 in bonds, if the need requires, and the county a like amount.

Seattle, Wash, has felt an improvement; but Spokane, where the seasonal pick-up has been subnormal, is still in poor condition from an employment point of view, though relief demands have been lessened by the migration of workers to agricultural communities. In Seattle, employment has increased between 5 and 10 per cent during the last 30 days; and the situation will be further relieved during the next 30 days by the large number of seasonal workers leaving for Alaska.

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—Larger pay rolls to more men shone forth as a promise for the future today as reports to the Commerce Department indicate wage levels were being maintained.

Only "isolated cases" of pay reductions affecting 39,000 men in February were found by officials in statements reaching the Labor Department's bureau of labor statistics.

As an offset, labor officials said yesterday indications were that more men were being given full-time work. They cited an increase of $13,500,000 in the March aggregate weekly pay roll of 13,000 plants, as compared with January, and 152,000 more persons receiving salaries.

A desire of employers to suport existing levels was seen by Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce. He said there was no movement to reduce wages, following a poll of the main industries.

Unemployment Figures In France Show First Decline Since October

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS, April 25—For the first time since last October official unemployment figures show a decrease, and this, combined with other statistics recently published, appears to indicate that French business has turned the corner of depression and is again on the upgrade. The country has been much less affected than many others by the world crisis.

Although official unemployment figures are known to be far from complete, since they enumerate only such workers as apply for state aid in a limited number of industrial centers, they nevertheless provide the only definite statistical index to the employment situation. The figures for the week ending April 18 show only 50,537 jobless, being 1267 less than the preceeding week. During the same week a year ago, only 1272 were listed.

The report of the employment bureau for the Department of the Seine shows an improved situation in the Paris area, with an increase both in the number of jobs offered and the workers placed. Although partly due to seasonal activities in the building and clothing industries, the effect of this amelioration is being felt all along the line.

Exports during March showed an increase of nearly $13,000,000 over February, and $20,000,000 over January, and the deficit in the French trade balance fell from $52,000,000 in February to $34,000,000 in March.

Receipts of the French state railways for the fourteenth week this year showed an increase of more than 7 per cent over the period of last year.

Although it is felt that much remains to be done before industry and commerce can be restored to a completely normal state, these harbingers of better times are extremely welcome.

Reports from Berlin show that the number of idle in Germany also is decreasing, dropping 120,000 from March 31 to April 15.

No Depression in Newport

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILMINGTON, Del. — With every factory working full time, Newport holds the record for industrial activity in Delaware according to a survey just made. There has been no cut in wages in the last two or three years, no laying off of workers, and no slowing of the industrial wheels. There are 10 factories in Newport, which has a population of about 1000, most of whom are wage earners.

$2,200,000 Plan Passed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 25—A highway program involving an expenditure of nearly $2,200,000 has been approved for Erie County this summer by the highway committee of the board of supervisors. It includes improvement of 114 miles of roads. The work will be done entirely by county forces. Special efforts will be made to see that needy persons are hired for the labor.

High Rents Hang by Thin Thread, According to Federal Report

(Continued from Page 1)

estimates that construction materials are between 15 and 20 per cent below what they were two years ago.

The depression has also brought with it its toll of bankruptcies which have affected building financiers as well as other businesses. These failures, though, make lower-priced homes and offices available, with which solvent landlords must compete.

It is difficult for statisticians to measure exact increases in rents. A certain group of laborers' houses is selected, for instance. Prosperity reigns and these men move into better homes while someone with less financial means moves into their former homes. In 1923 and 1924 when prosperity was general there was a great demand for homes of the better class and although the real estate expansion was widespread, rents skyrocketed. Today the demand is not as great as the supply.

Figures Tell the Story

The bureau of labor statistics which measures rents paid by laboring men in 32 cities for unfurnished houses, flats and apartments, reports an average decrease of 5.6 per cent between December, 1929, and December, 1930. This is compared with decreases of 13.2 per cent in the cost of food, 4.7 per cent in the cost of clothing and 3.8 per cent in house furnishing goods.

Statistics gathered by the National Industrial Conference Board show a more rapid decrease in rents than the Labor Department's figures. Its monthly index for "shelter" shows a drop of about 7 per cent between January, 1930, and January, 1931.

For the six-month period ending December, 1930, according to the Labor Department's figures, rents decreased in all of the 32 cities except one. The slight increase in this one, Kansas City, Mo., was due to higher rentals during the winter months, it was said. The decreases in the other 31 cities varied from .1 to 9.1 per cent. The number of rentals for each city in the bureau's survey ranges from 500 to 2300, according to the population of the city. These rentals are secured from real estate agencies in the various cities.

Cuts in Boston Rents Are Not Expected, Says Leading Estate Agent

May Day and "moving day" once were synonymous in Boston and elsewhere. But they are no more. The traditional day — when motorized "covered wagons," bearing the chattels personal of city and suburban nomads, were expected to take up the trail—has apparently "moved" out. Big business dominates the realm of the renting public today in terms of "staggered leasing" and "10 per cent normal vacancy" theories.

Whether moving activities around May 1, might not increase vacancies to such a degree as to send rent prices down in proportion to the decline in food and clothing costs, was the question asked of James D. Henderson of the firm of Henderson & Ross, a member of the Boston Real Estate Exchange and author of the book, "Real Estate Appraising." "There's no such thing as 'moving day' now," was Mr. Henderson's prompt reply.

"Because of prevailing economic conditions, though," Mr. Henderson went on, "the question which particularly concerns the apartment seeker at this time is, 'Are rents coming down?' In my opinion present rental values will not go lower because of two reasons.

"First, rental reductions have already been made during the past 12 or 18 months by owners burdened with vacant apartments. Secondly, the fact that there have been relatively few building operations during that time will set up a housing shortage during the months to come. Furthermore there is not likely to be any new construction for at least a year because of financing difficulties."

In consulting a comprehensive graph indicating the trend of renting activities, he pointed out that there is an average vacancy among Greater Boston apartment houses at the present time of approximately 6 per cent. This is regarded as too low in view of an accepted standard of 10 per cent of vacancies per housing unit which real estate renting managers prefer. While a fully occupied building might seem to be a definite indication of prosperity, real estate men regard it as unsound.

Why Prices Go Up

"Full apartments make for competition," Mr. Henderson explained, "and competition sends prices up. In the end, it works out unfavorably for the public. That condition prevailed a few years ago when there was a shortage in rentals which sent prices up. A period of overbuilding followed, tipping the balance between supply and demand too far in the other direction. This reacted unfavorably for the building owner, who was not getting sufficient return on his investment.

"This period of overproduction has largely been absorbed. An average vacancy of 10 per cent per building is what we wish to maintain. This ratio actually represents a normal, healthy condition.

"It may be argued that rent scales should follow price cuts in other human necessities. This is not necessarily so, because the condition can be met by people moving to other apartments which more nearly meet their salary conditions. This is not possible in other phases of human requirements.

"Food, for instance, is cheaper today than it has been for many years, but the average family require the same amount of food and the same quality of food under any conditions. Yet if a man lives in a $100 per month apartment and finds it too expensive, it does not become necessary for the owner to reduce this to $75 to meet the tenant's ability to pay. The tenant can move to a $75 per month apartment. The apartment which he vacates will be taken at $100 by some other man who has been paying $125 somewhere else.

May Force Rents Down

"And this is just what I believe will happen rather than a tendency to reduce rentals to tenants now occupying. If the present emergency continues it may mean a scaling down of rents. It has been an axiom for some time in real estate offices that the average family can pay about 25 per cent of the mouthly income for rent."

On Jan. 22, 1930, the Boston Real Estate Exchange made a survey of renting conditions in Boston showing a vacancy situation in the Back Bay, Beacon Hill, Brookline, Cambridge, and Newton districts of approximately 7 per cent. Since then, Mr. Henderson said, many of these vacancies have been absorbed.

"A recent chart made by our office from actual leases closed on apartments," he continued, "indicates that the peak of our renting business was about Sept. 1." The two low points of the year were May 1, and Dec. 1.

"I wish there was a 'moving day,'" was the way Charles W. Warner, head of one of the largest and oldest furniture moving concerns in Boston, replied to the question as to whether the moving man anticipated a heavy demand for moving facilities around May 1. "Two years ago my vans were booked to capacity far ahead of the first of May," said Mr. Warner. "Near the end of April this year, I had one order on the books for May 1. That's the difference."

The passing of what was once the customary moving day, he largely attributed to the leading policy generally adopted by renting managers to regulate the demand for housing. He also said that from what he had observed there had been no reduction in rents at all commensurate with declining costs for other necessities of life.

Noble R. Steves, president of the Massachusetts Furniture & Piano Movers' Association, shared substantially the same views as those voiced by his competitor. That May was once the big moving time was because many families planned to spend the summer away from the city, Mr. Steves said. People would store their furniture and occupy a place somewhere in the country or at the seashore, he went on to explain, then in the fall these families would move into a new residence in or near the city. The practice has been largely done away with by real estate men holding their tenants to leases.

That a large percentage of the renting public is of a roving nature was another phase brought out in Mr. Steves's conversation. "I've noticed that people who rent places don't stay very long," Mr. Steves added. "As a rule, I think, people stay in one place anywhere from two to five years. Of course there are exceptions, but from what I have observed this is the way it averages up. Another thing I have noticed is that each change a family makes is usually for the better."

Rents Down in New York For Accommodations In The Higher Priced Field

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 25—Leading real estate men here report considerable declines in rentals for the higher-priced apartments, offices and shops. There is little benefit to be seen for the leaseholders in cheap and moderately priced apartments although in some instances slight reductions of rentals have been made. It is reported, however, that the more expensive apartment field has been considerably "overbuilt," with the result that many higher-priced apartments are empty and rentals generaly have come down about 15 per cent.

The office building field also is "overproduced," with owners of new buildings competing vigorously with one another for tenants and offices renting for at least 30 per cent less than anticipated. In the field of higher-class shops there is a similar condition reported, with many "luxury" stores vacant and those which are being rented going for 30 per cent less than had been planned. Real estate men, however, feel that this is merely a temporary condition.

E. R. Stix, of L. J. Phillips & Co., said landlords generally were taking into consideration present business conditions and the decline in commodity prices.

"For similar accommodations," he added, "rents are lower than has been the case during the past few years. With a reasonable rental price and due recognition of the needs of tenants, owners are not likely to be confronted with an excessive volume of vacancies."

Owners, Agents, Estate Managers See No Signs Of General Cut in Rents

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, April 25—M-a-y f-l-r-s-t, which spells "moving day" for a good many people, might also spell "disappointment" for them this year—if they are expecting to get bigger and better homes for greatly reduced rentals, in keeping with the falling price levels of other items which make up the budget of living expenses.

Present indications, according to officials of the National Association of Real Estate Boards and the National Association of Building Owners and Managers, are that no well-defined drop in rentals of either residential or business property can be expected as yet.

Of course, they agreed, it is likely that under certain circumstances tenants may here and there be getting "good breaks" from landlords, either because they can't afford to pay the established rates, or because the landlord figures he can't afford to let the property stand idle. But taken altogether, it was said, these occasional reductions represent only a slight fluctuation of the rent curve, and nothing nearly as striking as the drops in general commodities.

In reply to the question, "What keeps rents up while other things are falling?" Herbert U. Nelson, executive secretary of the association of realtors, replied:

"Admitting that rents are higher in proportion to incomes than they should be, I see no prospects of a general rent reduction until certain basic factors in building construction and maintenance can be measurably adjusted.

"No matter what is happening in other fields, real estate prices cease to fall, or tend to become stabilized, when they approach actual carrying costs on the property. Three factors at present tend to keep these carrying costs up: First, the rising tendency of taxes, which eat up from 15 to 25 per cent of rents in many large cities; second, an overcostly and cumbersome method of financing, and finally, the high cost of construction work itself, aggravated by chaotic conditions in the building industry."

Even if certain owners and managers decide to lower their rent schedules, he said, a concerted move in this direction, as in other fields, cannot be anticipated, because the real estate market is "the freest market there is," with millions of individual owners controlling it.

Other information gleaned from real estate authorities is that rents cannot be expected to drop in comparison to general commodity prices because they did not, during high-price times, go up proportionately. Then, too, they point out, with building at a comparative standstill, there is not the overproduction in building that there is in industry and agriculture, and the demand has not dropped off in proportion to the drop in new construction.

Many owners of apartment buildings, it was said, seem to prefer to adhere to established schedules even if this means losing old tenants and keeping the building half empty, rather than filling the building up at lower rentals with a consequent operating loss assured for the next few years.

On the other hand, according to Lewis B. Ermeling, managements of large office buildings in many cities are showing a disposition to meet tenants halfway, particularly if their earnings have been affected to such an extent that they cannot continue to pay the regular rates. In such cases, he said, arrangements are sometimes made for temporary reductions, but here also, he said, there is no general tendency toward universal reductions in rent schedules.

Siam's King Plays Golf at Ophir Hall

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—On the private nine-hole course at Ophir Hall at Purchase, N. Y., where he is making his residence, King Prajadhipok yesterday played his first round of golf since he left Bangkok. Accompanying him were members of his party.

Queen Rambaibarni also plays the game, but she was unable to take a part in the first round because she uses special clubs, which have not yet arrived.

An official announcement at Ophir Hall reads: "On behalf of His Majesty, the King of Siam, officials attached to the royal party stated that it would not be possible for His Majesty to accept further invitations or to make additional engagements."

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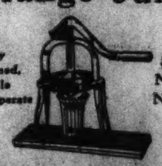

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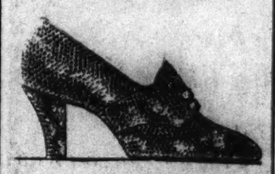

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WAGE POLICIES OF AMERICA AND EUROPE SCANNED

Report to World Chamber Raises Unemployment and Insurance Problems

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 25—A formal comparison of European and American wage policies, released by the International Chamber of Commerce here today in connection with its coming anunal meeting, shows that countries of the Old World practically without exception have unemployment and other insurance schemes which are now the subject of heated discussion in the United States.

The report is by Gino Olivetti, general secretary of the Confederation of Italian Industry. It is believed to be the first shot in a controversy between American and European delegates likely to continue during the length of the coming conference. Indeed, advocates of far-reaching social legislation in the United States declare here today that the example to be presented by European spokesmen at the coming conference may go a long way toward furthering such developments in America.

Mr. Olivetti agrees that wages in the United States are considerably higher than in the countries of the Old World, and presents detailed figures to show the extent of the difference. On the other hand, he asserts that practically without exception European countries provide unemployment relief and other social benefits which materially add to the real wages received by workers. Such benefits are not given in America.

Exploring Question

The statement is made at a time when a Senate committee is exploring the specific question of compulsory unemployment insurance in the United States and when the Labor Department is making a study of European employment exchanges and methods.

"Social welfare systems have now become general everywhere in Europe in the form of insurance," Mr. Olivetti says, "usually compulsory insurance, paid for either in part or wholly by employers; whereas in America there are very few instances of insurance or welfare funds to which employers contribute.

"Everybody knows that today all the principal industrial countries of Europe—Germany, England, France, Italy, Austria, etc.—have well-organized systems of social insurance, the object of which is to protect labor against the risk of accident, etc. . . .

"The cost of such social insurance absorbs about £370,000,000 in England; 6,500,000,000 marks in Germany; 1,200,000,000 lire in Italy, etc. The advantages of such insurance to the laboring classes are considerable and consist both in financial assistance and free supplies in kind.

"These social insurance systems, so widespread in the various countries of Europe, are almost entirely unknown in the United States.

"Indeed, except for compulsory accident insurance that has been adopted by nearly all the states—with the exception of Arkansas, Mississippi, South Carolina and Florida—there is no other compulsory social insurance in the United States.

"It is true that the more philanthropic employers seek to remedy this shortcoming of American law by creating their own free will social welfare systems for their own particular industry. In most cases these take the form of special unemployment and accident insurance. Special mention may be made in this connection of the Dennison Manufacturing Company, General Electric Company, General Motors, etc."

European Viewpoint

The writer, arguing from the European viewpoint, asserts that such systems "cannot replace the advantages of a compulsory system of social insurance that looks after the needs of workers of all industries without distinction, regardless of the greater or less economic power of the industries."

The writer adds that in comparing the high wages of the United States with the lower wages of Europe the factor of social welfare cannot be neglected, and says in this respect:

"Whereas the American employer of labor merely pays the wages of labor, the European employer pays the wages of labor and in addition pays on account of social insurance an additional amount as his contribution to such insurance.

"Social insurance is thus an extra wage and by no means a negligible one if it be borne in mind that in Italy the burden of social insurance represents about 7.5 per cent of wages more than 15 per cent in England and 18.5 per cent in Germany."

In presenting his argument, which is expected to bring retorts from the spokesmen of American industry, Mr. Olivetti further asserts that contractual safeguards in industry are much greater for European labor than American. Collective bargaining is widespread in Europe, he points out, and, with the exception of England, collective contracts are regulated by law. In the United States on the other hand, unions are small.

"As everybody knows," Mr. Olivetti says, "these conditions do not obtain in the United States, where collective contracts are not regulated by law and cannot therefore have the inclusive effects of legal collective contracts."

In Europe, he points out, "two remarkable institutions have grown up under collective contracts: paid holidays, and compensation in case of dismissal. Clauses providing for paid holidays or for compensation in case of dismissal," he asserts, "are very rarely met with in collective contracts made in the United States."

Latin-American Air Mail Line Making Record

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, authorized at the last session of Congress to conduct an investigation of domestic and foreign air mail lines, has been requested to meet here on June 1 by the chairman of the committee, Will R. Wood (R.) of Indiana. The subcommittee is composed of six members.

Considerable data have already been supplied the committee by the Post Office Department and other agencies, but the committee desires to inspect some of the lines during the recess. Much of the work, therefore, will be in visits over various air lines, particularly over the foreign lines operating through Latin America. Rates paid for service, equipment used by operators and the manner in which schedules are maintained will aid the committee in working out appropriation allowances for the next fiscal year.

The Government appropriation for the 1931 fiscal year, which begins July 1, next, makes available $20,000,000 for domestic air mail and $7,000,000 for foreign air mail service. This amount, the majority of the Appropriations Committee appear to believe, is about the limit the Post Office Department can expect as a subsidy for the most modern and speedy mail service. Whether the appropriation is being expended wisely and to the best advantage of the country is the object of the investigation. The report will be submitted next winter before another appropriation is made.

Authority of the Postmaster-General to open new lines or extend old routes arbitrarily will end on June 30 of this year, after which he must obtain specific approval of Congress for added service, as well as funds to pay for the extra service whether in the United States or foreign countries.

The investigation will be divided and two members assigned to particular phases. One of the most important links is the Latin-American lines. The potential value of this service in the development of commercial trade opportunities will require the attention of the subcommittee and it is believed that at least three members will make the trip over the 22,000-mile route that extends around South America from Miami, and then through Central America and Mexico.

This service is bringing in more revenue to the Post Office Department than domestic lines and indications are that it will pay for itself within the near future.

One Pound Sugar Valued at $50,000

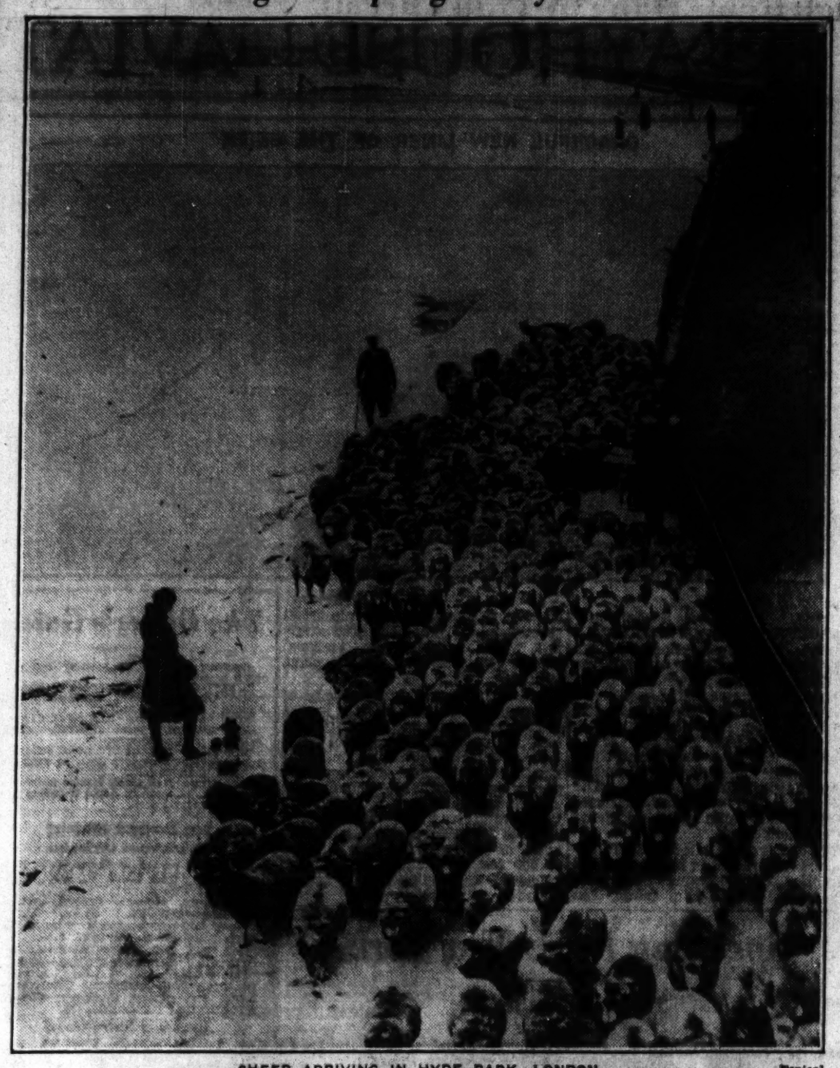
WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—Weeds like dandelion and goldenrod contain three newly discovered sugars valued by government chemists at $50,000 a pound.

The bureau of standards, in announcing this discovery yesterday, said the sugars were not previously known to science. They were found by Dr. R. F. Jackson of the bureau and his assistant, Miss Emma McDonald, while studying the amount of levulose, or fruit sugar, that can be obtained from inulin.

Inulen is a white, starchlike substance found in the roots of goldenrod, dandelions, Jerusalem artichokes, dahlias and chicory. People who have eaten parsnips, oyster plants, and similar vegetables have unknowingly sampled the new $50,000-a-pound sugars, Dr. Jackson said. With fruit sugar and corn sugar, they help give these plants a sweet taste.

Whether the new sugars will have any practical use is not yet known. So far they are only tiny crystals in Dr. Jackson's laboratory. Their existence will interest botanists, who make a specialty of the study of plants.

A Sign of Spring in Hyde Park



SHEEP ARRIVING IN HYDE PARK, LONDON Topical

These Woolly Creatures Are Driven From Far-Off Countrysides Each Spring to Serve as "Lawnmowers" in the Great Mid-Town Park.

Split Over Dry Law Looms in New Jersey

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWARK, N. J., April 24—If the major parties in New Jersey take a wet stand in the 1931 gubernatorial campaign, the dry forces of the State will align themselves back of the independent candidacy of Edmund R. Halsey of Maplewood, a civil engineer and surveyor, according to an announcement here by the Rev. James K. Shields, head of the New Jersey Dry Federation and state superintendent of the State Anti-Saloon League.

The drys will observe the New Jersey legal requirement that an independent petition be filed five days before the primary, Mr. Shields said, and complete nomination procedure before May 14, immediately after the party conventions are over.

It is known that the New Jersey Democrats will take a wet stand, but the Republican platform will not become known until after the party meets, and the prohibition views of David Baird Jr., Republican gubernatorial candidate, have not been revealed.

Mr. Halsey said he was willing to run, but expressed the hope that Mr. Baird would take a stand acceptable to the drys, in which case he would be glad to withdraw from the field.

ACTOR TO GET GOLD MEDAL

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—The American Arbitration Association announced yesterday that this year's gold medal for commercial peace will be awarded to Frank Gillmore, president of Actors' Equity Association, April 28, in celebration of the sixth year of arbitration in the theater.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Ready for the London "season," the annual flock of sheep from the distant countryside has arrived in Hyde Park, where its duty is to keep the grass cropped during the spring and summer months.

These hardy animals, usually from Scottish mountains or Devon moorlands are often driven as much as 400 miles by road to their summer resort. They always attract attention during their early days in the park, especially from inquisitive dogs, which find them rather a novelty. But the shepherd and his sheep dogs see that their charges are not molested.

As they wander about from Marble Arch to Hyde Park Corner, and from Kensington to Victoria Gate their woolly coats absorb enough of London's grime to make them look more like black sheep than white. But in May, just at the beginning of London's most fashionable time, they are dipped and sheared. After that they look quite a different flock.

Bonding of Soviet Asbestos Is Urged

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—The Tariff Commission requested the Treasury today to order that further imports of Russian asbestos be placed under bond pending investigation of charges of unfair trade practices made against the importers by domestic producers.

The request was made along with a decision by the commission to grant a petition for postponement of its hearings on the charges, originally set for May 19.

The Amtorg Trading Corporation, the trading organization for the Soviet Government, and Asbestos, Ltd., Inc., of New Jersey, an importing firm acting as distributing agents for Amtorg, were named in the complaint filed several weeks ago.

Dates for filing the Amtorg reply and for commission hearings will be announced later, Chairman Fletcher said, explaining that bonding imports would protect the interests of all parties involved.

Hampton Gives Diplomas And Degrees to 176

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va., April 25—The sixty-third anniversary of Hampton Institute closed today with the return to northern cities of the special Hampton party of more than 100 men and women under the direction of Allexander B. Trowbridge of Washington, a Hampton trustee and president of the National Hampton Association.

Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute and a member of the board of trustees of Hampton, presented to the board the 176 candidates for degrees and diplomas.

He advised the graduates to get all the culture, learning, and position they could, and never to detach themselves from their own race which so needs their counsel and leadership, stating:

"I would rather be a Negro and help my own people to get homes and land and justice than do anything else in the world."

The principal anniversary address was delivered by Dr. Will W. Alexander of Atlanta, director of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, who emphasized the great necessity in this country of whites and Negroes working together to emerge from the present economic crisis. He said:

"The white workers cannot make their way without considering the Negro workers. Low standards for Negro workers mean lower standards for white workers. You cannot hand a Negro an education with one hand and with the other hand withdraw from him the opportunity for economic independence.

"The next 100 years will see the building of a new civilization which will realize much of the promise of the research and development of this century for the masses of mankind."

WOMAN FLIER HONORED

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—Amelia Earhart Putnam, transatlantic aviatrix, yesterday was named vice-president of the National Aeronautic Association. In addition to being the first woman to fly the Atlantic, Miss Putnam recently set an altitude record of 18,415 feet in an autogiro.

If Buried Savings Give You the Slip, Try Boy Scouts—Australian Method

Pickle Bottle Full of Settler's Savings Proved too Safely Deposited When Owner Lost the Place—Interest Payment Proved on Wrong Side of Ledger

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The sequel to an unexpectedly successful treasure hunt, staged by a party of Australian Boy Scouts, was seen at the Central Police Court here recently, when a bottle of sovereigns and half sovereigns was handed over to a man named Herman Thiel.

Thiel, a German, was employed at the Sydney Zoo. At the outbreak of the war he decided to leave Sdyney. His savings were in the Government Savings Bank. He drew them out in gold sovereigns and half sovereigns, placed 211 sovereigns and 13 half sovereigns in a pickle bottle, and buried them in an overgrown spot at Sirius Cove, on the north side of the harbor, hoping to have a little reserve to establish him when the war was over.

He went to Queensland and worked there, returning to Sydney in 1924. Visiting his board, he fingered the gold, took a half sovereign, and returned to Queensland. The following year he came back but could not find his money. Changes had taken place, and he could no longer identify the particular location.

In the spring of 1929 the Boy Scouts in the vicinity of Sirius Cove organized a treasure hunt, and a Scout named John Spain, to his great surprise, found a bottle of gold. Scout honesty led to the find being reported to the police. The newspapers published the story, and there were theories as to whether the gold belonged to the Crown or to the finder.

Thiel read the story, and put in a claim for the money. The Government appointed a coroner to inquire into the whole matter. The spot where the money was found was visited, and Thiel was closely examined as to how he had deposited the bottle, and what was in it.

The coroner found that the money was Thiel's. So Thiel received it, less the expense of the inquiry and £50, which, on the suggestion of the Crown solicitor, he agreed to give to Boy Scout John Spain.

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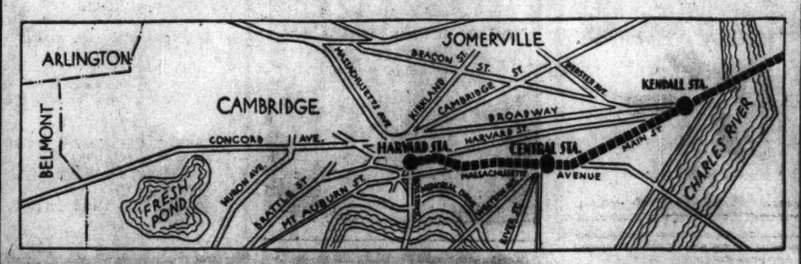

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Television Goes Far Afield for Improvement

MARKED advance in scanned-neon-lamp, optically amplified television is announced by Hollis S. Baird, chief engineer of the Shortwave & Television Corporation, television that gives a satisfactory 8 by 10 picture in the home, a picture that can be easily enjoyed by a group of 20 people seated in front of the television receiver.

The laws of optics, which have found only primary applications in experimental television to date, are fully utilized in this consumer type of machine, a console for regular home reproduction of television pictures. Called in to solve the lense problem was Walter Wolf, expert on optics for 50 years and consultant to the Paramount Publix, Fox and Roxy Theaters as well as the Technicolor color motion picture laboratories.

Mr. Wolf's work has resulted in a wide angle, especially corrected lens system which is now being made in France according to his designs and imported for use in this new television receiver which will be introduced to the radio trade at the Chicago Trade Show in June.

The second part of this development is a scanning method which permits the full use of a neon tube with a plate 2 by 2½ inches. Ordinary scanning would demand a tremendous disk for scanning this size plate, but the Shortwave & Television Corporation, with their claims allowed on a new patent on an improved scanning method, have been able to keep the scanning mechanism down to normal size.

* * *

A drum and shutter method is used which scans the picture in spiral sections with relatively large holes giving much more light than the former method permitted. This scanning method plus the optical work of Mr. Wolf results in greatly improved television, advanced to the point where it is worthy of installation in a modern console.

This console job has an excellent dynamic speaker mounted directly under the television lens with the set and television tuning controls on either side. The receiver proper is a complete short-wave unit covering the wavelength bands of from 15 to 200 meters permitting not only television on the regular television channels but loud-speaker reception of broadcast programs from various parts of the world.

Synchronization is automatic in this television receiver due to the use of a phonic motor and amplifier. The result is the same as though the transmitting scanner and the receiving scanner were mounted on the same driving shaft. Thus this one outstanding problem in earlier television is overcome. A neon tube of the size used in this television receiver demands considerable energy and either two 245's or a 250 will be standard equipment in the last stage for securing the necessary output.

The receiver itself is non-regenerative with two stages of tuned R. F., single dial control and with an antenna trimmer. The R. F. tubes and the detector are 224's while the first two stages of resistance-coupled radio use 227's feeding into the final or power stage.

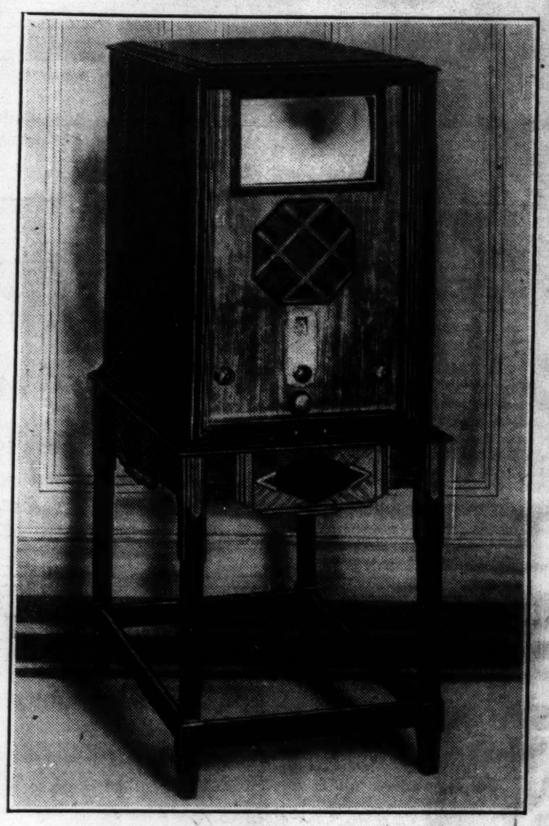
* * *

No attempt will be made to merchandise this high quality television set in kit form, it being considered as a definite complete set design, ready to meet the consumer trade which now purchases the regular broadcast sets.

Patents, ever the controlling factors in technical industries, are already showing up in the new art of television, the Shortwave & Television Corporation also announcing the acquirement of a group of 10 independent patents with negotiations well along for 15 more. These are to be added to the valuable list of patents developed in its own laboratories.

Combining these patent assets will strengthen this organization's present position in the television field. Incidentally it is opening up an independent market for inventors who have television ideas or patents which, while not basic enough to be of value as individual patents, will combine with existing patents for greater facility in research.

THE NEW BAIRD TELEVISOR



This Shows the Attractive Console Cabinet Model of the Televisor, Developed by Hollis S. Baird, Which Will Give an 8-by-10 Picture. The Picture Is Viewed Through the Upper Opening, While Directly Under It Is the Dynamic Speaker. The Controls Are Few and Simple. This Set Should Be in Production by the Middle of June.

When Radio Men Meet

The open season for the annual gatherings of radio's various clans begins this summer. First, the Institute of Radio Engineers will hold its annual convention in Chicago, June 4, 5 and 6. Then follows the Radio Manufacturers' Association annual trade show, also in Chicago, June 8 to 12 inclusive. The ninth annual convention of the National Association of Broadcasters will be held in Detroit, Oct. 26, 27 and 28.

Libyan Ruins

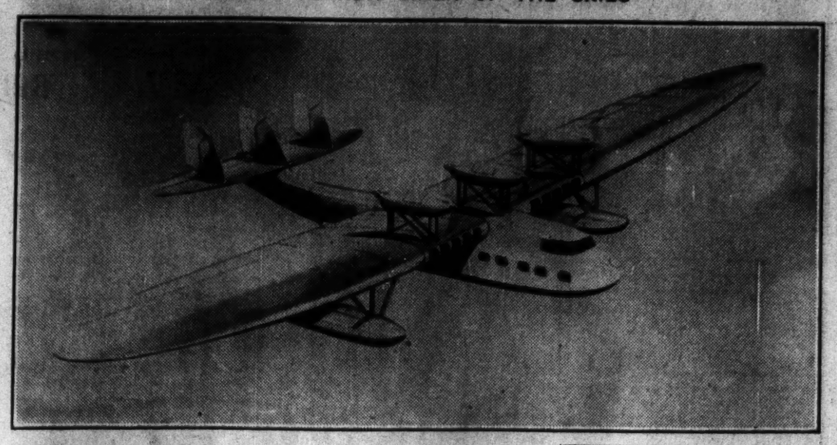
Airplanes Spot Finds in Archæology

London

THE Kharga Oasis in the Libyan Desert has been the scene of activities of an expedition led by Miss Caton Thompson for the Royal Anthropological Institute during the last winter. This oasis consists of a great depression in the desert of about 1150 square miles in extent. It is very sparsely cultivated by means of springs dating back into the past ages.

The expedition was assisted by Lady Bailey with her airplane. From the air a brick-lined reservoir was spotted which, on examination, proved to be probably of Græco-Roman origin. Large "flint-knapping" sites of both the Palæolithic and Stone Ages were found. These were the factories where the flints were fashioned into the weapons or implements of the time.

GRACEFUL NEW LINER OF THE SKIES



London

THERE is now building at the Vickers Supermarine Aviation Works at Southampton the largest flying boat yet projected in Great Britain. This monoplane will be driven by six Rolls-Royce engines of 900 h. p. each. It is designed purely for civil flying with luxurious accommodation for 40 passengers and there are to be detachable bunks providing sleeping space for 20 persons. The crew's quarters are totally inclosed and the pilots' cabin is high up, giving an excellent view.

The hull is of stainless steel and the wing is constructed in metal, with the exception of the covering of the trailing portion, which is of fabric. The main spar structure is of stainless steel throughout, including the nose covering which provides the torsional rigidity essential in a monoplane wing.

The monoplane wing has a span of 174 feet and an area of 4000 square feet. The overall length is 107 feet and height 32 feet. The petrol tanks have a capacity of 2250 gallons. Calculating for 12 hours' endurance, the paying load would be 6800 pounds, with a total weight of over 33 tons. Wind tunnel tests give a maximum sea-level speed of 145 miles per hour, a landing speed of 72.5 miles per hour, a climb of 750 feet per minute, a maximum range of 1300 miles and a normal range of 700 miles.

'Speaking From New York'

To Act, or Not to Act

HE IS the second assistant stage manager for a current theatrical production, and what he doesn't know about the changes television will bring about isn't worth knowing. He told a friend of ours that she was making a mistake in studying to be an actress. Television would reduce stage acting to a minimum, by keeping people at home, looking in. She had taken up organ study only to find "canned" music cutting down demand for organists. Would her study of acting also be useless?

We do not think so. Radio was supposed to wipe out the phonograph. Radio and the phonograph are now wedded not only through combination consoles but also through the use of recorded programs. For a slight sum certain film houses offer you a record of your voice, to hear which requires a phonograph. And many, many of us do like to hear ourselves talk. It is not unlikely that big business men will some day record rather than dictate their important letters, and we can visualize the mail distributor slinging the disks around the office with unerring accuracy and amazing care. The phonograph is now an ally of radio.

* * *

Radio was supposed to reduce theater and film-house audiences. We do not think it has. Who stays home to hear the reproduction of a mere voice when he can see a performance and feel personal contact with the players? Personal appearances of popular film stars are used to attract crowds to the talkies. The personal appearance, the spoken drama on the actual stage, will always hold its own against the second-hand contact of radio and television. The extent to which the spoken drama will hold its own must depend upon the substance it offers. If fewer people go to the theater these days, the condition is due more to the shortcomings of the stage and to its ticket vending habits than to the encroachments of radio. And the same sentence will hold, we think, concerning television.

* * *

Radio has done much for the actor. The star of the spoken drama and of musical comedy is in demand for radio appearances. The actor who is less than star makes also money "on the side" before the microphone. It will be so when television becomes widely used. Very likely the opportunities for actors will be multiplied. In any case, the need for acting will be intensified. Radio requires only acting by voice. Television will require acting to satisfy the eye. If we were studying to be an actress nobody could raise the scarecrow of television to fend us off. We would know that if we had it in us to become a good actress, a place would be found for our services.

* * *

And now we must confess our own shortcomings—one will be plenty—and announce that we have been converted from a distinct, and to our better three-fourths, reprehensible dislike for coloratura singing. Lily Pons did it. We used to insist that coloratura was mere tricky singing, juggling with the vocal chords, even though the juggler were Galli Curci. And every time we switched on a program somebody, before the final advertising blurb arrived, was bound to go coloratura on us. Lily Pons has changed all that. She did it by coloratura that was effortless. Not a trill sounded as though the singer were saying to herself, "Now you just hang on and see how long I can do this—and you've no idea how difficult it is!" Every cadenza, if that's what you call them, Mr. Tryon, seemed natural; it was not a mere ladder upon which the singer might display her mincing ability to cavort without tripping over a single chromatic. We never felt, while Lily Pons was singing, that it was all very pretty, away up there near the circus tent top, on that swinging trapeze, but how in the world would she ever get down to sawdust again? A publicity release from the N. B. C. quotes Lily Pons as saying (in French, of course): "It was so strange—so hard to believe I was singing to someone. You were singing to us, Lily Pons. You were, although probably almost pin projected against blackness. And we'll never be the same listeners again.

* * *

Word has come from M. E. J. of Tacoma, Wash., that Station KVI has turned over a new leaf with respect to at least one of its practices that we criticised in this place some time back. We criticised the practice of some chain stations in beginning their advertising before a national hook-up program had ended—blotting out part of the program with blurbs. M. E. J. informs us that KVI now radiocasts the entire Columbia Artists' Program instead of only a part. The reason for the change she does not know, but it occurred after the station had received her first letter objecting to the practice. M. E. J. asks our opinion concerning the desirability of listeners writing to program sponsors in an attempt to curb excessive advertising. As we stated herein, recently, we strongly advise such action. The sponsor as well as the station should hear from listeners who think advertising is too blatant.

* * *

There's a watch concern which has a new idea. Everybody, its announcer says, can get the correct time over the radio—and he's right. A half dozen times an evening, needing it or not, you can get it. But this concern gives it to you in a new way. The announcer says, probably with his tongue struggling to keep out of his cheek: "When the saxophone sounds E flat, it will be just 39½ minutes past 7 o'clock." The temptation is irresistible:

When the saxophone sounds E flat,
You will know just what time you're at . . .

And now what do you think of that?

Not much. Real originality could do much better. Why not: "The Longreen Watch Company will not give you the correct time. It will give you the incorrect time. To each of the first 10 persons who send in the exact correct time that the time was when we gave you the incorrect time instead of the correct time, we will send our apologies."

* * *

And will the singers please stop "Walking Their Babies Back Home?" Let's get together and sing that song, with some others space says we cannot mention, into the waters of the Minnetonka.

L. A.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses.
"CBS": Columbia Broadcasting System. "CBS Chicago," from Chicago. "CBS Pacific," from west coast.
NBC: "WEAF Chain" and "WJZ Chain." "NBC Chicago," from Chicago. "NBC Pacific," from west coast.
"To KOA," "To KOA": when following above, indicates western limit of network. "-T": coast-to-coast network.
Call letters given single station programs. Time: p. m., eastern daylight saving unless otherwise stated.

FOR MONDAY, APRIL 27

Soloists and Orchestra

Vocal soloist; concert orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor (WJZ Chain to WLS, WENR, Chicago). 7:45.

Grace Moore, soprano; concert orchestra (Simmons—CBS—T). Opera, musical comedy and screen experience bespeak the songs Miss Moore will sing. 8:30.

Edward Van Nell, tenor; Rochester Civic Orchestra (Stromberg-Carlson—WJZ—T). "Flower Song" from "Carmen," by soloist, in group with orchestra; Serenade for Horns and Strings (Lusning); Overture, In Springtime (Goldmark). 10.

Vocal and Instrumental

Male quartet; concert orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor (A. & P.—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). Characteristic "Ay, Ay, Ay," "Norwegian Dance," "Air de Ballet," and "Marche Miniature Viennoise," along with "Wabash Moon," "Blue Again," and other favorites. One hour. 8:30.

Brigadiers Quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra (General Motors—WEAF—T). 9:30.

Rhythmic Music

Ray Atwell, monologist; soloist; orchestra (Vick Weiss—CBS to WKBW, Buffalo), without whom.

Andy Sannella's Orchestra (Pennzoil—WEAF Chain to WOAI, San Antonio). Opening with Russian fox-trot "Sittin' On a Five-Barred Gate." 8:15.

Joe Cornell, saxophonist; Gannon and Ardan, piano duo; music (trio) orchestra. (General Motors—WJZ—T). 8:30.

Leo Reisman and his orchestra; music this (Simmons—CBS—T). Opening in Pavilion Royal, Valley Forge. "Love Call" and "Stardust."

Ray Burger's Conductors; concert; male quartet (Maytag—WJZ—T). Popular revues in medley fashion.

"An Evening in Paris" (Jergens—CBS—T). Ben Bernie's Lads; Jacques Renard Orchestra and orchestra. 8:30.

Guy Lombardo and His Royal Canadians (Standard Oil of New Jersey—WEAF Chain to WSAI, Cincinnati). 10.

Vaughn De Leath, contralto; Frankie Marvin's Orchestra (WEAF Chain to WOO-WHO). 10:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Amos 'n' Andy (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 7. NBC Chanses and Vocalic. 10.

Real Folks (Chesebrough—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). A dramatic company "on location" at Thompson Falls. 9:30.

"The Solitary Guest" (WEAF Chain to WOO-WHO, Sherlock Holmes story. 10. "Empire Builders" (Great Northern—WJZ—T). Canadian rebellion story. 10:30.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain to KMO, St. Louis). Two Scottish selections and "Espana Waltz" in classical group. 6. 6:45.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain to WENR, Chicago). "Suite Romantique," "Slavonic Dance" and "Transactionem." 11.

Recitals

"Music Treasure Box" (WJZ Chain to WSMB, New Orleans). Composer biographical sketches by Pierre Key and Muriel Pollock, pianist. 6.

Phil Cook, monologist (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

Choir and Organ

Mormon Tabernacle Choir; Frank W. Asper, organist (WJZ—T). 6:15.

Talks

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 6:45. Also new series over nine middle western stations at 11:15 (C. D. T.)

"Is a Balkan Union Possible?" (WEAF—T). James G. McDonald. 7:15.

Daytime Programs

Piano Moods (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). Ilo May Bailey, soprano; Lee Sims, pianist. 11:30 a. m.

National Farm and Home Hour (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). G. A. Collier and Morse Salisbury. 12:30.

Hotel New Yorker Concert Ensemble (WEAF Chain to KOA, Denver). 1:30.

"Story of the Newspaper" (CBS—T). American School of the Air. 3:30.

Columbia Salon Orchestra (CBS—T). 3.

Sixteen Singers, mixed chorus (WEAF Chain to WDAY, Fargo). 3:30.

Ann Leaf, organist (CBS—T). 3:30.

Chicago Serenade (WJZ Chain to WMC, Memphis). Orchestral. 3:30.

United States Army Band (CBS—T). 4.

United States Marine Band (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). 4.

"The Book Reporter" (WJZ—T). George Russell, "R," guest speaker on Clifton Fadiman's period. 5:15.

Gypsy Music Makers (CBS to KDYL, Salt Lake City). 5:15.

Little Orphan Annie (WJZ Chain to WOAR, Cleveland). 5:30.

'Speaking From London'

Can Radio Control a Language?

London

A KEEN interest in words has always been taken by the B. B. C. When it invites a speaker to give a talk, it insists on knowing beforehand the exact words he is going to use, and even when, as in the case of the announcers, it allows a certain latitude in this respect, it draws up an elaborate list of rules and examples to determine the precise manner in which they are to be pronounced. The result of this may possibly be that English is on the point of becoming a more stable language than it has ever been before, and it may in the future happen that Sheffield Wednesday or Aston Villa will be cheered on to victory by vocal noises resembling those which at present emanate only from Oxford.

One confesses to a certain doubt, however. There are strong forces working against the B. B. C. Its task of popularizing standard English, or Standard English as that term is understood in the South, is rendered somewhat harder, for example, by an invention only a little older than itself, and quite as popular. Children will persist in going to the talkies.

These have so widely introduced American slang phrases into the vocabularies of English children that some conservative teachers have become rather alarmed. Needlessly, perhaps. The permeation of a language by outside influences is no new phenomenon, as readers of "Ivanhoe" will remember. And no less an authority than Sir William Craigie, one of the editors of the Oxford Dictionary, has recently shown that practically as early as the days of the Puritans Americanisms were being adopted into the English tongue.

The talkies are thus introducing no new and dangerous linguistic process; they are merely strengthening a tendency that has the weight of nearly three hundred years' tradition behind it. "Corn" came to mean wheat, and "lot" a plot of ground so long ago that no definite date can be assigned. "Bluff," a steep bank, originated in America, and was used by John Wesley in 1737. Charles Lamb noted "something awful" as an Americanism over a century ago. "Prairie" was frowned upon by Southey in 1815, but subsequently triumphed. "Lengthy" was employed by John Adams in 1759, was objected to by "The British Critic" in 1793, used as an American term by Scott, and finally accepted without comment by Bentham in 1816, and by Dickens a few years later. Here it may be noted that many terms which seem essentially English are really American imports. Who would suspect any but a British origin for "law-making" or "government"?

Be this as it may, the tendency to absorption which is so constant a feature of the history of English seems to entail the design of the B. B. C. to maintain a uniform standard of speech. And English, even if it were not destined to become a universal language, is at least sure to be a widely spoken one. Hence the importance of the B. B. C.'s educational influence. Even in the United States, where it is more than three thousand miles away from any large city, a lady did not receive the compliment "Yorkshire" as a compliment. He might have discovered a similar zeal by going no further than Yorkshire, where the word has much the same meaning as in America, and does not signify, as Mr. Ervine intended it to, "making one feel at home."

Dialect, again, in spite of swift communications and universal elementary education, still flourishes vigorously, so that the speech of many country people is incomprehensible to those of another part of Britain.

Consider this dialogue from Cornwall, recorded by B. L. K. Henderson.

"Granny, plummans got legges?"

"No, cheeld vean!"

"Then I've been and clunked a snodderwig!"

To say the least, its meaning does not absolutely leap to the eye.

Even printed words are not immune from changing their meaning. "Recently The Times pointed out that "literally" is often used when its very opposite, "metaphorically," is meant. Thus, H. W. Fowler, in his "Dictionary of Modern English Usage," which well maintains the reputation for good, light reading that dictionaries in general enjoy, quotes the following remark of an election candidate: "My telephone wires have been kept literally red-hot," whilst from the report of an athletic meeting he reproduces the statement that "H. B. Stallard in the half-mile literally flew round the track." As yet, of course, the use of literally in such sentences as the above is a mistake; but correct English is so much merely a matter of usage that if this use continues "literally" may actually reverse its meaning just as "to let," which formerly meant "to hinder," has come to signify "to permit."

If the B. B. C. intends to make English a single uniform tongue, with meaning and pronunciation changing neither from time to time nor from place to place, its battle with dialect, and the talkies, and the historical tendencies of the language will plainly be a hard one.

H. H.

British Air-Rail System

This year a system of coöperation between air and rail is to come into being in England, and this will apply to both passengers and parcels. Both will be able to be booked through to the Continent by rail and air.

Programs Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Caroline Cabot Concert.
5:45 Limerick program.
5:50 Caroline Cabot Concert.
6:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 NBC, Uncle Abe and David.
7:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:25 Gruen Answer Man; recording.
7:30 NBC, Ted Lewis and his Musical Clowns.
8:00 NBC, Weber and Fields.
8:15 NBC, Raditron Varieties; soloists; dance orchestra.
8:30 Chevrolet Chronicles: recording.
9:00 NBC, General Electric Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor; Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 NBC, Dance Orchestra.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Henry Busse and his orchestra.
11:45 NBC, Little Jack Little.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Little Orphan Annie.
5:45 Betty Cole and Phil McLaughlin, popular songs.
6:00 Time; weather; Bookman; Review.
6:15 Piano Duo.
6:30 Blackface songs and humor.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Gov. Stanley Wilson of Vermont.
7:45 Harriette Elkind, violinist.
8:00 NBC, "Circus" sketch.
8:15 Dixie Jubilee Singers.
8:30 NBC, Fuller Orchestra; Vee Lawnhurst, songs at piano; Handy Boys, male trio; Earl Spicer, baritone.
9:00 Dance program.
9:30 Domino Orchestra, Irving Gitling, director.
10:00 NBC, "Cuckoo" sketch.
10:30 NBC, "Clara, Lu and Em" sketch.
10:45 Radio Billboard.
10:50 Louie's Hungry Five.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature; Sport Review.
11:30 RKO Review.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Melody Snapshots; organ.
5:10 Show Tunes; orchestra.
5:15 Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 "Merry-Go-Round"; orchestra.
5:45 "Saturday Nighters"; orchestra.
6:00 Shepard Stores Melodists.
6:15 The Matinee Idols; show tunes.
6:30 Musical Sports Review; Ralph Gilroy.
6:45 CBS, Serial mystery story.
7:00 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra.
7:15 CBS, Armand Vecsey's Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 Baker Dance Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Wallace Silversmiths; Elsie Gordon, monologist; Josef Bonime's Orchestra.
8:45 CBS, Mary Charles, soprano.
9:00 Chevrolet Chronicles; recorded.
9:30 CBS, "The Need for Further Unemployment Legislation," Sen. Robert Wagner, N. Y.
10:00 CBS, Hank Simmon's Show Boat; "Lady Audley's Secret."
11:00 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Jack Denny's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
12:00 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
12:30 Nocturne; Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's Program.
5:45 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels; weather.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Hotel Westminster Orchestra.
7:30 Weather; WHDH Ensemble; time.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-212m)

8:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
6:30 Baseball; news; orchestra.
7:15 "Hawaiian Echoes."
7:30 "Getting the News While the Public Sleeps."
7:45 "Scandinavian Minutes."
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:30 CBS, Ben Alley, tenor; Ann Leaf, organist.
8:45 Myles Standish Trio.
9:00 Le Paradis Band, Joe Smith, director.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
10:30 News; time announcement.

FOR SUNDAY, APRIL 26
DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:55 a. m.—Old South Church in Boston.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Address by Niceto Alcala Zamora, Provisional President of Spain; translation.
1:30 NBC, National Oratorio Society: "Elijah."
2:00 NBC, "The Ten-Twenty-Thirty Period of Opera," Deems Taylor.
2:30 NBC, Artists Service Program; Lou Abelardo, soloist; piano duo; popular orchestra.
3:00 NBC, Southern sketch.
3:30 NBC, Garden Party; Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink, contralto.
4:00 NBC, Dr. Cadman; choir; orchestra.
5:00 NBC, Davey Hour; mixed chorus; organ; orchestra.
7:00 Dixie Jubilee Quartet.
7:15 Raymond Haven, soloist.
7:30 Garden talk; announcements; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert; Walter Smith's Band.
9:00 Sunday Night Talk; announcement.
9:15 NBC, Atwater Kent Hour; audition mixed quartet; orchestra.
9:45 NBC, Iodent Club of the Air.
10:15 NBC, "The Trial of Aaron Burr," with Clarence Darrow and George Gordon Battle.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 Announcements; news.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

9:45 a. m.—Temple Mishkan FeTefila.
10:30 Goldman String Ensemble.
10:45 Church of the Unity.
12:30 p. m.—Statler organ, Louis Weir.
12:45 "Short Story Writing."
1:00 NBC, Same as WEEI.
1:30 Hour for Religious Liberals.
2:00 NBC, same as WEEI.
2:30 NBC, Ilo May Bailey, soprano; Lee Sims, pianist; Harry Kogen's Orchestra.
3:00 "Heroic Days in Plymouth Colony," Dean Gleason L. Archer.
3:15 Vocal soloists; pianist.
4:00 NBC, Williams Oilomatics: popular.
4:30 Ye Olde New England Choir.
4:45 NBC, Concert orchestra; soloist.
5:00 NBC, National Vespers.
6:00 Time; weather; talk; Review; temperature.
6:15 NBC, Radio Luminaries: popular.
6:30 Aaron Keljick's Orchestra.
6:45 Co-Eds: skit and music.
7:00 "Other Side of the Circus."
7:15 Einar Hanson, violinist.
7:30 The Larks: trio.
7:45 Blair Cut-Ups Orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Mixed Quartet.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour: speakers; sketches; orchestra.
9:15 Somno Melodies.
9:30 NBC, World Adventures with Floyd Gibbons.
9:45 NBC, Westinghouse Orchestra.
10:15 Temperature; Radio Billboard.
10:20 Louie's Hungry Five.
10:30 NBC, Kellogg Slumber Music.
11:00 Time; weather; Review.
11:15 NBC, Heel Rugger Quartet.
11:30 Adolphe Goebel, organist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 CBS programs.
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—"Modern Brevities."
12:30 National Ensemble.
2:00 CBS programs.
3:00 Program from Braves Field.
5:00 CBS, The Rev. Donald G. Barnhouse.
5:30 CBS, Sweetheart Hour; Mixed quartet; orchestra.
6:00 Helen Barr; John Herrick; Earle Nelson, soloist; dance orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Betty Smart, Ben Alley, soloists; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
7:00 Popular vocal and piano.
7:15 "Amazing Facts."
7:30 CBS, The Gauchos; soloist.
8:00 CBS, Kodak talk.
8:15 Organ and soloists.
8:30 Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:45 Victor Herbert presentation.
9:00 CBS, Irene Bordoni, soloist; Eugene Ormandy's orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Detroit Symphony Orchestra; Edgar Guest; Muriel Kyle, soprano.
10:00 Jesse Crawford, Poet of the Organ; Paul Small, tenor.
10:30 CBS, "Fortune Builders"; Douglas Gilbert.
10:45 Time; news; weather.
11:00 CBS, Continental String Quartet.
11:30 CBS, Around the Samovar.
12:00 CBS, "Quiet Harmonies"; orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

3:30 p. m.—Rescue Society Service.
6:00 New England Conservatory of Music: chamber music concert.
7:30 Park Street Church service.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

12:00 m—CBS. Jewish Art Program.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, International Broadcast; "Daniel Defoe," Edgar Wallace.
12:45 CBS, H. M. Canadian Grenadier Guards Band of Montreal.
1:15 Marie Timmons, soprano; Martha Rosenthal, pianist.
1:30 CBS, The Gypsy Trail.
2:00 Boston University presents "Iolanthe."
3:00 CBS, Symphonic Hour with Toscha Seidel.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Early Birds."
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:10 a. m.—NBC programs.
1:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, "Story of the Newspaper."
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Philadelphia, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—News; records; talks.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
9:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 to 5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

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ROYAL GUESTS OF BOSTON VISIT THE ART MUSEUM

Prince and Princess Takamatsu Display Much Interest in Japanese Exhibits

Regarding it as one of their most important errands in Boston, the imperial Japanese visitors, the Prince and Princess Takamatsu today spent some time in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts carefully studying its admirable and well nigh priceless collection of Japanese and Chinese art.

The visitors left their hotel in time to be at the museum promptly at 10 o'clock. There they were met by museum officials and, in particular, by Kojiro Tomita and Miss Chie Hirano, respectively keeper and librarian of Japanese art for the division. They regarded with the greatest interest the charming Japanese court which prepares the visitor for the rooms that house the extensive collections.

They were pleased and instructed by the resources developed by the division to inform children about Japan. They carefully turned the leaves of the exquisite album of Japanese paintings, "The Thirty-six Immortal Poets," and paused before the beautiful Heiji Monogatari Roll.

The minutes sped by and when it was time to return again to the hotel they left reluctantly, though they had set aside the unusual allowance of an hour and forty minutes for the visit.

Lunch With Dr. Lowell

At noon the party had luncheon with Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, President of Harvard University. The afternoon was to divide itself between a visit to Longfellow's home—His Highness spoke of the poet last evening in his remarks made at the Mayor's dinner—some of the new buildings at Harvard, and rest at the hotel preparatory to the reception of the Japan Society this evening to be given Their Highnesses at Fenway Court, the Isabella Gardner Museum.

Last evening the Mayor's dinner provided the only opportunity at which His Highness will be heard to speak in anything like public fashion during his stay in Boston.

Some 500 guests, representatives of the political, social and cultural life of Boston and the Commonwealth were bidden by Mayor James M. Curley of Boston to be present. The ballroom of the Copley-Plaza was brilliantly decorated and Hoffman the florist had shown considerable conversance with the flowers and the colors which would be most pleasing to natives of Japan.

Everyone present smiled with sympathetic pleasure as Their Highnesses, Mayor Curley and his daughter, Miss Mary Curley, and their head table party came through the foyer and down the steps. His Highness came first with Miss Curley, a girl of much poise and dignity, dressed simply in misty white.

Next came Mayor Curley, who looked big and shaggy, like a man hewn out of the granite, compared with the frail, diminutive Princess he escorted. The Princess smiled at people right and left. Her palely pink dress gave her a simulation of greater height because it was trained. Her hair, black as a crow's wing, was swept simply away from her face and her only jewels were a string of beautifully cut large diamonds, facetted, unmounted, strung simply on a thread of platinum.

Musical Accompaniment

The dinner proceeded to a musical accompaniment. The string orchestra, a men's chorus, Madame Rose Zulalian, contributed to it. Sketch artists made the Princess blush by sitting resolutely before her and rapidly sketching her features. His Highness is more impassive in the face of such symbols of American voracity for knowing as much as possible about the looks and manners of people. He spoke from time to time with Miss Curley and her father and seemed oblivious to the line of guards and aides standing behind him.

PRINCESS SAYS A LOT—BUT IT'S ALL BY PROXY

(Continued from Page 1)

he seemed to have all the time in the world.

"No, you see we do not know of press interviews as quite the casual thing you know them to be here. So Her Highness is not—well, prepared." You knew it wasn't simply that she hadn't taken time to think what she could say, but that she had not been prepared by tradition. No Princess of the reigning house would exhibit a clacking tongue to every chance reporter. Not that she wouldn't have things it would be interesting for her to say. But her interests are walled interests, held and conducted in a manner of privacy we more unrestrained Americans can hardly have perception to understand.

No, this was not the way to get a complete view of American life; this rushing about; train schedules, visiting schedules, so many minutes for this, so many minutes to get through traffic to the next place. It was, indeed, a way to get a view of one aspect of American life, the aspect of hurry and expeditiousness, the ability to cover a great deal of ground and to see a great many sights without lost motion. But you must trust the understanding of all that was seen to a chance later to remember everything and think it over.

Yes, it would have been nice if Her Imperial Highness had been able to see a little more of everyday people; if she could go among them without being noticed; in settlement houses, and schools and little country churches, and so on; but, whereas Their Highnesses had come to the United States expecting to do that, because it had never occurred to them anyone would be interested in them and, so, they would be able to go their own way, they had been so surrounded with offers of hospitality, and many kindnesses of meeting and prearrangement, that, somehow, they had simply had no time.

Had Been Very Kind

In England and Germany people had been very kind, too, but there had been time. Her Imperial Highness would be interested that the great American flier, Miss Amelia Earhart, had had such a connection with, and interest in, Toynbee Hall, the great London settlement. For Her Highness had such an interest, yes; she had been able to go there; and to see some of the classes, and the games, and small children being fed nutritious meals and learning how to wash their own minute faces and hands and put on their own clothes, and arrange themselves for naps in the early afternoon.

Her Highness was very interested in all that sort of thing; no she had not had friends at Wellesley, but she knew of Wellesley as one of the great colleges of the western world, and, though she was very young, she knew her life in Japan was going to enable her to put to use things she learned, about education, and work among the poor, in the United States and Europe. So she was eager to see all she could.

Was Her Highness interested that certain young girls in Japan were borrowing ideas from their western sisters and learning to fly? Yes; she was not surprised; girls in Japan still lived perhaps a little more sequestered lives than their western sisters; yet they were emerging to a certain independence. Why should they not fly? They played at sports; there were admirable Japanese tennis stars, rather like Miss Helen Wills, though not so experienced, to be sure.

Often Spoke in English

Yes, she often spoke in English for many minutes together. Her lady in waiting, Madame Ochiai did not have a great deal of English, it was true; Madame Ochiai's late husband had been an Ambassador from Japan to Italy and to Belgium, and Madame preferred to talk mostly in French. Still, the whole party liked to work a little on its English. It was a matter of fun, to see who among them had picked up some new words.

And so it went; a few little tag ends of comment on examples of the Japanese arts in American museums; some of them not even having duplicates in the museums and imperial collections of Japan. The music of the Boston Symphony Orchestra had enchanted the young visitors in the afternoon. They wished to go again Saturday evening, but alas, the exactions of the program. Yes, Tokyo had a great symphony orchestra, but perhaps it was true that there was a greater space between Oriental and Occidental music—even allowing for the extent to which Japan has become familiar with certain music of the great universal classics—than would be compassed in our time.

Sorry it was impossible to see Her Highness. Anyhow, she was resting. Both Their Highnesses had to snatch rest when they could; there was so much to do; they did not know when they would be in the States again and they must make the most of it. Thank you for your good wishes; thank you for coming. Her Highness would wish she might have acceded to a visit, but it would be understood why she could not. Those things did not always lie in the hands of one person. Thank you again for coming.

Two States Aided By Garden Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Ida. The garden club of the Lewiston-Clarkston Valley, after giving years of service to the cities in Idaho and Washington, is continuing this year with a comprehensive program of beautifying the public buildings sites.

The latest achievement of the club has been a name contest for a park established by the council at the interstate bridge across the Snake River. The club offers an award of a $5 collection of bulbs to the successful contestant whose name for the park is accepted.

The club has planted Washington Birthday memorial trees along the driveway of the Somerville home, Nez Perce County's indigent farm. A third activity this spring has been to sponsor a bird-house contest for grade school children. Hundreds of children are interested in the junior garden club movement in the valley. Scores of interesting bird houses have been installed in gardens.

Spring Wheat Crop Affected by Dryness

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—Continued dryness, attended by high winds, were said by the Weather Bureau today to be "very detrimental" to the crop in the spring wheat belt.

Soil blowing, necessitating reseeding, was most serious last week in Minnesota, but rather general rainfall at the close of the period has helped to relieve the situation in the belt except in the extreme west where conditions still are acutely dry.

The bureau said general, moderate to heavy rains over the central trans-Mississippi area were timely and favorable. The Western Ohio valley was benefited although more moisture is needed in the eastern part.

Conditions were generally favorable for winter wheat.

The Texas cotton crop was late and in only fair condition. In other sections cotton planting was said to be progressing satisfactorily. Corn planting also was well advanced.

KANSAS SPENDING $5,000,000 ON ROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan.—Contracts for more than 500 miles of resurfacing, 60 miles of new road construction and four bridges will be let by the Kansas State Highway Commission before May 1, according to a statement issued April 18 by Guy T. Helvering, state highway director. This is a part of the $5,000,000 road-building program launched in the State last January.

In view of the present road improvement in Kansas, the State Chamber of Commerce is planning to call the attention of the nation's motorists to the roads of the Sunflower State, through an advertising campaign costing about $15,000. The Legislature appropriated $3500 as the State's share of a fund for State advertising and the rest is being raised from hotels, filling stations and garages along the main highway of the State. The plan involves the publishing of pamphlets describing the chief highways of the State, which could be used by motorists in trips to Colorado, California and Minnesota, and describing historical points along the way.

Disregard of Responsibilities Holds Up Recognition of Soviet

Solicitor of State Department Says United States' Attitude Is Based on Russia's Failure to Recognize Three Rules of International Intercourse

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 25—Failure of the Soviet Russian Government to recognize three fundamental conditions of international intercourse is responsible for the refusal of the United States to extend it recognition, Green H. Hackworth, solicitor of the State Department, told a meeting of the American Society of International Law here last night.

The three deficiencies listed by Mr. Hackworth were as follows:

1. The failure of the Soviet to accord to persons and property of foreigners within its jurisdiction that degree of respect and protection required by international law.
2. The failure of the Soviet to respect the international obligations of preceding governments.
3. The failure of the Soviet to respect the right of other nations to develop their institutions and to conduct their internal affairs without interference or control by other states.

Recognition History

Mr. Hackworth, in a careful review of American recognition history, detailed the various policies which have controlled in this matter from time to time and asserted that since the World War the policy of "this Government has followed closely the principles laid down by Jefferson."

These tenets, Mr. Hackworth declared, were based on one broad basic theory, defacto government. This precept when initiated by Thomas Jefferson, the first Secretary of State, was in sharp contrast with the theory of dynastic legitimacy that had controlled up to them, Mr. Hackworth explained.

"American statecraft had its beginnings in efforts to secure the recognition of our own independence," Mr. Hackworth said. "It is not, therefore, surprising that the first Secretary of State, the author of our Declaration of Independence, should have adopted a great catholic policy of recognition."

Up to the Civil War America was extremely liberal in its recognition, Mr. Hackworth stated. But as a result of the country's experience in that conflict, Mr. Hackworth declared, "we moved for a time thereafter with a greater degree of caution in the recognition of governments born of revolution."

The greater conservatism increased as the nineteenth century continued until toward its close the United States had frequently added to its requirements for recognition the express requisite that the new Government should show a "due regard for obligations under international law and treaties."

Discharge of Obligations

In some cases, Mr. Hackworth said, the fulfillment of the obligations of the overthrown government were specifically enumerated as a certain condition for recognition. Such an instance, he related, occurred in 1903 when the United States required of the Provisional Government of the Dominican Republic that it agree to abide by certain projects entered into by the previous Government.

The recognition policy of President Wilson set up very specific requirements of defacto governments, Mr. Hackworth declared. He cited the instances of the Wilson handling of the Huerta and Carranza governments in Mexico, when the United States Government insisted upon guarantees both for its nationals and for Mexicans.

The extension of this policy in the form of the treaty of 1922 when five Central American countries agreed not to recognize a government that came to power by force of arms has been responsible, Mr. Hackworth held, for the prevention of many revolutions.

"It is impossible to estimate the number of revolutions which may have been prevented by this policy of recognizing only constitutional régimes in these Central American states," Mr. Hackworth declared. "The discouragement of politically ambitious leaders from instigating and promoting a revolution is of infinitely more value than the suppression of one after the destruction of life and property and the disorganization of governmental processes have taken place."

Policy Toward Russia

The essentials of the American policy toward Russia were laid down by Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes on July 25, 1923, Mr. Hackworth said. In that pronouncement Mr. Hughes refused to recognize the present régime in Russia, Mr. Hackworth declared, "because among other things of its failure to assume responsibility for its international obligations."

"If any feature of our policy on recognition deserves greater emphasis than others," Mr. Hackworth asserted, "it would seem to be the requirement that a new government, before it can claim the right of recognition, should show evidence of ability and willingness to perform its international obligations."

Mr. Hackworth's speech was of particular interest at this time because of the fact that the State Department, at the instigation of Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, is preparing to make a study of Russian-American relations and the problems connected with them.

Mr. Hackworth's reiteration of Mr. Hughes' policy is considered in diplomatic quarters here as indicating there is no change in the Administration's attitude toward the question of Russian recognition, despite the fact that the State Department is studying the matter.

High Oil Tariff Is Sought By Independents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla., April 25—The fight of the nation's independent oil men for a tariff on imported petroleum was renewed here yesterday when 500 members of the Independent Petroleum Association of America held their second annual convention. Delegates from a dozen oil-producing states attended.

An aggressive program was adopted for the coming year. "The purpose of this program," said Wirt Franklin of Ardmore, Okla., president of the association, "is to obtain enactment of a congressional measure providing for a tariff of at least $1 on every barrel of imported petroleum."

The chief plank in the program calls for the establishment of a permanent headquarters in Washington, D. C., with Russell B. Brown, executive manager of the association, in charge.

A second plank calls for soliciting support from chambers of commerce and other organizations in carrying the oil tariff campaign to industries and states which have heretofore opposed it. The members also voted to raise a national budget for the association's work.

For the present all other aims of the association have been subordinated until the tariff on oil is secured. "Intelligent action on proration, unitization, and other problems is impossible as long as the independents are plagued by the big importers," Mr. Franklin said.

An optimistic note was struck by Mr. Franklin in his annual address when he said that the rising tide of public opinion favoring an oil tariff ought to bring the necessary pressure to bear on Congress during the next session. He advised against overconfidence, however.

Other speakers stated that passage of the proposed tariff is the only means of saving the independent oil man from gradual extinction. The general business depression is in large measure due to the demoralization of the oil industry, it was said.

Just prior to adjournment members of the association resolved that "conditions brought about by the importation of oil free of duty have demoralized this great industry and seriously threaten the whole financial structure of our country."

PENNSYLVANIA PLANS PENSIONS FOR AGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 22—The first step toward adoption of an old-age pension system for Pennsylvania was made in the State Assembly yesterday when the House passed a bill by Frank J. Harris (R.), Senator of Allegheny, providing for a constitutional amendment to permit old-age pensions and soldier's bonus.

The measure had already been passed by the Senate and must now be voted upon by the next Legislature and, if approved, submitted to a state-wide referendum.

CHRYSLER HAS LOSS

Chrysler Corporation reports for the quarter ended March 31 net loss of $978,927 after interest, taxes etc., compared with net profit of $180,717 in the first quarter of 1930. The dividend was not discussed at Friday's meeting, but will be considered later.

LUMBER TRADE TO RAISE FUND FOR EXPANSION

Intensive Campaign to Be Waged to Safeguard Industry's Future

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 25—The National Association of Lumber Manufacturers has voted to increase its budget for trade extension 50 per cent, from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 a year for an indefinite period, in an attempt to place the industry on a sounder basis and to recoup some of the losses it has sustained since the depression, it was announced at the close of the annual meeting here yesterday.

Equally as important for the welfare of the industry, it was said, was an agreement reached by members of the association for more effective cooperation within the industry, without which, they were warned by Wilson Compton, the association's secretary-manager, lumber manufacturing "faced disintegration as a national industry."

In the resolution adopted on this subject, it was said "that one of the serious obstacles to effective trade extension, both national and regional, is the conflict between regional groups over the uses of the various species and their comparative suitabilities for these uses. This has extensively resulted in a condition of negative competition, the principal result of which has been the loss of markets and of 'consumer standing' of all species. Without impeding fair competition between species or the market possibilities of any of them, it is possible in our judgment to reduce the extent of unproductive rivalry of this kind."

The resolution asked the coöperation of regional associations with a view to mutual agreement on the species and grades to be recommended for specific uses; mutual agreement to refrain from publicly attacking or criticising the suitability of any species or grades for the uses thus determined and from "negative advertising" of the claims for superiority of any species by referring directly or by inference to alleged weaknesses of other species of lumber.

Funds for the trade extension campaign, which will include research into the possibilities of extending the uses of lumber, will be raised by subscription.

Another resolution expressed appreciation to President Hoover for his interest in the welfare of the lumber and wood-using industries manifested by his appointment of the United States Timber Conservation Board, and expressed the hope that he "will deliberately seek the establishment of sound national policies for the rehabilitation of the basic natural resources such as coal, oil and timber, which will encourage stability, security and progress of the industries dependent upon them."

The association's forestry committee made a report in which it recommended what steps could be taken by the timber conservation board in order most effectively to meet the purpose of its establishment. The most urgent task before the new board, the report stated, is to remedy "the disastrous effects upon industrial and public welfare now resulting from acutely adverse economic conditions, while formulation of permanent conservation plans, it suggested, are not of such immediate necessity.

Assembly to Meet, Defies Gov. Bilbo

JACKSON, Miss., April 24 (AP)—Calls for an unofficial special session of the Mississippi General Assembly to convene here Tuesday to reconsider emergency financing legislation, were issued yesterday by members of the two branches. The calls were in defiance of Gov. Theo G. Bilbo, who had declined to summon the Assembly.

Thomas L. Bailey, speaker of the House, invited members to the session, and W. B. Roberts, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, took the initiative in the upper branch. Lieut.-Gov. Bidwell Adam, presiding officer of the Senate, had refused to take part in the proceedings.

Governor Bilbo continued to stand by his previous announcement that no call would be issued until a majority of the Assembly had agreed to ban all investigations or impeachment proceedings from the session.

Leaders hope to legalize their work by asking the Governor to issue a pre-dated legislative call after they have finished. The Governor has scoffed at this proposition.

The legislators will attempt to raise $5,500,000 to meet a deficit in the State Treasury which has already threatened operations of state departments and educational and charitable institutions.

Bankers have agreed to assist in meeting obligations falling due in the near future and the immediate pressure has been relieved.

MOSES FAVORS LARGE NAVY TO PROTECT TRADE

Senator Addresses D. A. R. at Closing Session in Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 25 — The fortieth annual congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution adjourned today after confirming newly elected state regents and installing the eight new vice-presidents general.

"If we have commerce, we must protect it with a navy," George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, told the congress last night. The size of the navy, he said, should be predicated on the fact that the total ocean-borne commerce of the United States is in its entirety greater than that carried under any other flag.

"Even with parity," he continued, "the United States would still suffer from a disadvantage, because more of its trade is transoceanic, while that of its competitors is coastal." He called upon the D. A. R. to combat pacificism, which would destroy the navy, telling them that they represented a "cross-section of patriotism and influence invincible in its effect when properly directed."

Maj.-Gen. William G. Everson, Chief of the Militia Bureau, United States Army, told the women that the high cost of all defense organization and the peace-loving ideals of the United States compel a minimum defense. The regular army at present, he said, is so reduced that scarcely more than 55,000 could be immediately available for the theater of operation, and many of these, he said, are hardly prepared for war service. The National Guard, he declared, should be expanded to an authorized strength of 210,500 in order to "complete its mobilization mission."

The present international status of the United States compared to its previous position was outlined by Thomas H. Healy, assistant dean of the School of Foreign Service of Georgetown University.

"While there has been a steady expansion in this respect," he said, "the startling changes since 1914 are so new that the American public as a whole is usually unaware of their general extent. We have exercised our political and economic influence in so many parts of the world that our previous isolation has been modified radically and our general international relations expanded enormously."

Cunard Short Trip Causes Complaint

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—An old controversy between American and foreign shipping interests has been revived by the sailing of the Cunarder Mauretania with 315 passengers for a week-end cruise to the Bahamas.

Coastwise shipping companies are disturbed about what they call an invasion of their territory. They complain foreign ships are injuring their business, as well as the business of resorts in the New York area.

The foreign shippers retort that they are opening up a popular form of travel appreciated by passengers who have long wanted to take a brief trip to sea on a large liner. In this connection, the fact that prohibition does not apply to certain near-by islands is mentioned.

Until a few years ago the foreign lines stayed closely to the transatlantic trade except for a few winter cruises. By experimenting they found there was profit in short cruises to Caribbean ports.

The Mauretania's cruise is the first of 23 arranged by foreign vessels for this season.

NEW PROSPERITY FOR PEIPING AS WAR ERA ENDS

Manchurian Officials Prove 'Better Spenders' Than Former Rulers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China—Peace prospects in North China have had an immediate effect upon business in Peiping, which is again demonstrating its remarkable recuperative powers under reasonably good government.

The house tax rose from $90,000 silver in February to $120,000 during March, indicating a substantial increase in population. The electric and telephone companies also report increases in revenue during March.

Theaters and restaurants are more prosperous than at any time since the transfer of the capital to Nanking. The leading silk stores and other shops admit their business has recently increased substantially.

Renewed prosperity is partly due to elimination of the octroi tax, collected on all goods entering or leaving Peiping. Manchurian officials also are more prosperous and better spenders than the Shansi officials who controlled the city last year.

DETROIT EDITOR JOINS VASSAR

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 25 (AP) Vassar College yesterday announced that Charles Butler Nicholson, for 20 years editor-in-chief of the Detroit Free Press, had been named director of its bureau of publication, succeeding Miss Cornelia M. Raymond, resigned.

The election of Miss Eleanor C. Dodge of Boston as warden of the college, succeeding the late Jean Culbert Paralmer, was also announced. She is a Vassar graduate, class of 1925.

FRIENDS

May we introduce you to each other!

THE READER

THE ADVERTISER

EVERY reader of the Monitor has a "purchasing power" which is inexorably expending itself daily. Certain fixed wants are being supplied; clothes, travel, food, houses, instruction, entertainment, are being purchased and all the ramifications of a busy life lead Monitor readers into all kinds of legitimate business places every day. This "purchasing power" possesses the ability to reward the honest, conscientious merchant who is trying to carry on business on high lines. It has great economic power when intelligently and thoughtfully directed. The total "purchasing power" of Monitor readers is immense. It will, if directed to those advertisers whose standards are high, so richly reward them that they will be quick to recognize the value of Monitor publicity, and want more of it. Thus the Monitor becomes of distinct service to its readers, in that it introduces them and their high-class wants to the advertisers of equally high-class ability to supply these wants.

THE advertiser recognizes the unquestioned high character of the readers of the Monitor. He keys his business to a high pitch of service and satisfaction in order to make it worthy. He takes space in the Monitor to invite its readers to examine his offerings, quite certain in his thought that he is placing before them merchandise or service which is distinctly worth while. He realizes that in the Monitor he is asked to compete only with honest, legitimate business firms. He knows his announcement will not appear on a page with those of objectionable, illegitimate businesses. He knows that could the policy of the Monitor be applied to all forms of publicity, it would be difficult for any dishonest or criminal business to secure advertising. Therefore the advertiser, as well as the reader, is interested in upbuilding the clean newspapers. The aims of both being the same, the reader and the advertiser should know one another and the Monitor is the mutual friend to bring them together.

Coöperation of the right type is beneficial to buyer and seller. With the "purchasing power" expended daily by Monitor readers directed and made known to the Monitor's advertisers (price, quality and other considerations being equal) the desires of both parties for Clean Journalism and Clean Business will be realized.

Whenever you patronize a Monitor advertiser, please let him know of your response to his advertisement. And, when writing to the advertising manager of a merchant or manufacturer, remember that while he is interested in knowing that his advertisement in the Monitor led to your purchase, he is even more desirous of learning whether you were pleased with his goods or his services. If you were, tell him so. If not, he will welcome a frank letter informing him wherein your experience was not satisfactory. It is well to remember that true support of advertising must include the buying of goods or services advertised, and is not accomplished by mere correspondence or conversation concerning an advertisement unaccompanied by purchase of goods.

The Christian Science Monitor

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Money Soon to Be So Plentiful 'Tis Said None Will Seek Riches

This Delightful Consummation Due for Next Generation, According to New York Bank Statistician —Figures Support Him

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 25—The prediction that "in another generation or so the United States will be so fabulously wealthy, and wealth and income so well distributed, that scarcely anyone will feel it worth while to be rich," was made by Dr. Carl Snyder, statistician of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, before a group of economists and students of economics at the semiannual meeting of the Academy of Political Science in the Hotel Astor, here, yesterday.

Dr. Snyder produced a series of charts which indicated an almost uninterrupted rise of total production in the United States of 3 per cent a year from generation to generation. The only signal interruption of this occurred during the post-war world-wide depression, which reached its lowest point in 1921, but the trend was taken up again as soon as this passed away.

Dr. Snyder asserted that the record showed no overproduction of goods existed before the depression of 1929. Trade cycles, before the war, appeared in different countries at different times, he said. The trend of world production was at an even pace upward, and yet no world-wide depressions in industry had occurred before 1921.

"The idea of an unusual rise in total production preceding the crisis was, so far as I can find, a fiction," he declared.

Arthur Norman Holcombe, professor of government at Harvard University, spoke on political insecurity as a factor in business depression. He wished, he said, to make three points: That political insecurity not only is bad for business in the country whose government is insecure, but bad for American business; that political insecurity is one of the important obstacles in preventing the recurrence of grave business depressions, and that forcible intervention by the Washington Government in the affairs of a foreign nation for the purpose of making its government more secure defeats its own purpose.

John H. Fahey, editor of the Worcester (Mass.) Post, formerly president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, declared that "no fair-minded business man can fail to realize that the tariff changes which have taken place in the United States and Europe in the last 10 years have had a very definite influence on the business depression."

"International trade is unlikely to revive on the scale we have a right to expect," he said, "unless present excessive tariffs are modified."

The Soviet Five-Year Plan was discussed by Samuel N. Harper, professor of Russian language and institutions at the University of Chicago. He gave a vivid word picture of what the plan meant to the Russians, showing how behind the endeavor a tremendous wave of emotional fervor was making possible tremendous economic changes.

"It would seem," he said, "to be a question of judgment, and the wiser policy to render a little assistance to the experiment."

James W. Angell, professor of economics at Columbia University, discussed the possibilities of world-wide efforts toward price stabilization. He felt that concerted action on the part of central banks of rediscount would accomplish favorable results, but was not definite in the precise course the banks were to pursue.

Dr. Leo Wolman of the National Bureau of Economic Research, held that a reduction of wages was not necessary to bring about economic recovery.

The gold problem and its relation to world economic recovery were discussed by John H. Williams, professor of economics at Harvard University.

"What is needed above all is a revival of long-term foreign investment in France and the United States," he said.

Keeping of Family Accounts Big Job, But Think of Nations

(Continued from Page 1)

$1,000,000,000 in 1929, is an item of prime importance in these interrelations.

Pay for Smuggled Goods

Other items are not so obvious. Money payments to foreigners take place every time a foreign lecturer sets foot on American shores. Royalties have to be remitted. Payments must be made even for smuggled goods.

All these relations constitute obligations which have to be settled between nations. This is foreign finance in the widest sense of the term. Every automobile passing the Canadian border and bearing a load of American tourists is causing a debt between the United States and Canada to the amount that the tourists spend in Canada. What do these tourists carry with them?

In general, currency notes bearing an American Government undertaking that they will be honored with specie on demand. Americans seldom bother to ask this Government to honor its obligation. But the Canadians use Canadian currency in their transactions and the Canadian who has fed and sheltered the American tourists in return for American currency notes will take them to his banks which will arrange with Uncle Sam to fulfill his obligation.

Assume that you are a New York exporter and that you have sold cotton to Smith in Liverpool. He then owes you, say, $100. At precisely the same time Jones in London has sent a consignment of hats to your neighbor also priced at $100.

The manner of payment until about 500 years ago was the way that still prevails in many retail transactions within a nation. Smith in Liverpool would send you $100 in specie for your cotton. Your neighbor would send $100 in specie to Jones in London for his hats. How much easier would be the transactions if you collected the debt that Smith in Liverpool owes you from your neighbor who owes Jones of London and if Jones collected from Smith in London. At bottom this is what now occurs.

Not All So Simple

But it is not so simple in its operation. Go-betweens are necessary because Smith and Jones in England may not know each other and their dealings with America may not tally, as did our illustration. Bills representing your cotton shipment to Liverpool will be cashed by your New York bank. Jones of London, in his turn, has been paid in a similar manner by his London bank for the hats he sent to New York.

Leave the rest to the bank! These institutions will present these bills to each other and settle the differences. The bills are thus "cleared," just as checks are cleared by local banks.

Now all these millions of transactions are finally settled by a payment. Obviously, therefore, the sum of a nation's transactions with the outside world must balance.

This, however, does not apply to the economic relations between any two particular nations, any more than check transactions between any two local individuals have to be balanced by the local banking system. For instance, the other day the United States Department of Commerce issued a Japanese-American balance of payments which showed that "on balance," after all items had been set off against each other, the United States owed Japan $200,000,000 on their 1929 business dealings.

How are the Japanese paid this $200,000,000? There must be a balancing factor somewhere, for the simple reason that the Japanese do not render services, such as entertaining American tourists, or sell goods to the Americans, for nothing.

The debt is liquidated by means of a triangular payment. Japan takes from other countries goods she requires and the United States ships goods to those countries to pay for them. This is not done knowingly, say at the year-end; the balance is being struck in the daily round of international settlements, along with all the other settlements.

Nations Must Balance

Hence, though the transactions between two countries may not balance, the transactions between a nation and the rest of the world must balance.

When we think of our business with foreigners which calls for money payment, we think first of our trade. Most people, when speaking about the nation's trade with foreigners, ask, Is it favorable or unfavorable? This is an academic way of asking whether the United States, for example, sells more goods than it buys. If the United States does sell more than it buys, the trade balance is said to be favorable. The trade balance is unfavorable when the United States buys more than it sells.

These archaic terms linger only because they have the stamp of usage. Why should it be favorable to a nation to sell more than it buys? Selling involves the expulsion of goods; buying, the reception of goods. Presumably that nation is most fortunate, or "favored," which can add to its stock of goods. Thereby it increases its wealth. Yet the position of such a country would be dubbed "unfavorable" by the old textbook writers.

These old terms were originally employed because at one time it was thought by the economists that the real wealth of a country consisted of gold. On this reasoning the statesmen based all their economic policies. They sought to force their merchandise on other countries in order to be paid in gold. Clearly, they could obtain gold only by selling more goods than they bought. This policy, called mercantilism, flourished for three or four centuries prior to the industrial revolution. It expressed itself in navigation laws, high tariffs, prohibitions, trade restrictions, and commercial wars. It cost England and Spain their American colonies.

New Words for Economists

New ideas of wealth have changed the economists' vocabulary. "Export surplus" is now used to express an excess of sales over purchases; "import surplus" an excess of purchases over sales.

Free trade in England grew on the ashes on the old mercantilism. Being supreme in manufactured goods, England knew that she would not be subject to competition inside England by foreign manufactured goods entering free. Free trade therefore meant that, although England opened wide her gates to all comers, only those products entered which she required from abroad. Free trade also meant that England had an excellent argument for persuading other nations to do the same in order that British goods might find markets.

But there was something more than self-interest in the early advocacy of free trade. Its early apostles, as Culbertson points out, hoped that free trade among the nations might be accompanied by cosmopolitan sentiment and by world peace. But it has been definitely checked by the spread of the modern factory system and the growth of competition.

Other countries could not engage in such magnificent laissez faire or non-interference as the British practiced. Take the young United States, for example. She was trying to build up a home industry which could not possibly grow to maturity unless "protected" by a tariff against the invasion of British goods. Clearly the factory products of a young industrial system could not be sold at a price so low as that at which the products of the relatively experienced system of England were marked when they appeared off the American shores.

Didn't Harm England

To England the appearance of tariffs abroad was not necessarily hurtful. True they restricted the outlets for British cottons and woolens. But they promoted the activity of other sections of the British population—namely, investors and the heavy industries, such as those that made railroad and factory equipment.

There is still a lingering suspicion that "a dollar sent out of the country is a dollar lost." This is not borne out by England's experience in investing in the United States and Argentina. In the case of the United States, the money has been repaid, but not until it had earned excellent dividends for the British investors, and had enabled the heavy industries of England to grow in strength and prosperity.

It is interesting to look back at that experience because in this matter of foreign investments the situation of the United States is fairly comparable to that of Great Britain for 50 years before the war. From being the world's greatest debtor, the United States now vies with the United Kingdom for a place as the world's greatest creditor. Other nations today owe the United States $15,000,000,000, not including the $10,000,000 war debt.

To lend money to foreigners by buying their bonds or investing in their enterprises does not mean to send money out of the country. What is exported by way of payment for scrip is goods. So-called loans are all explicity or implicitly long-term credits.

This will seem extraordinary to the bond buyer who is quite certain that he has handed money over to his banker for the German railroad bond that reposes in his strong box. But—remember that we are talking about the ultimate relation, not the one between the bond buyer and the banker, but between nation and nation.

It is more than a mere coincidence that American investments abroad in the last 15 years almost exactly correspond to the total excess of exports over imports in the same year. When loans to foreigners fall off, trade with foreigners falls off, and the index of unemployment rises, for no less than 10 per cent of the production of the United States is sent abroad.

Gold Becomes a Burden

Having explained the background of some of the many items in the world of finance, let us return to the question of settlements, and take as a practical illustration the 1929 balance for foreign payments of the United States.

Think of the table as composed of two pools marked "debits" and "credits." The first credit is a mere matter of $73,000,000, export balance, which is all that is left after the cancellation that has been proceeding between imports and exports. This requires payment by foreigners. But look at the size of the "big invisibles," as President Hoover called the intangible relations calling for the exchange of services. The export balance is easily paid by one debit item alone—the amount of freight charges which the United States owes to foreigners for the use of their merchant marine.

Then American tourists left on net balance more than $500,000,000 abroad. That marks the difference between the money left here by incoming foreign tourists and the money sent away with the outgoing American tourists. This amount just offsets the interest payments due to the United States on its investments abroad. War debts are easily canceled by the outgo represented by immigrants' remittances.

So the two pools of debits and credits grow side by side with all kinds of contributions. The transactions inside the categories and the categories themselves have been "fighting in the dark," as the British banker, the Hon. George Peel, puts it, in an effort to work out the law of compensation. Out of a grand total of about $20,000,000,000 worth of transactions, debts and credits, only $120,000,000 was required by way of specie settlement, and, this coming from abroad, was a credit item.

But the presence of gold on the credit side disturbs this picture of equilibrium. Today the United States, in spite or because of her gold holdings, is at present languishing in a trough of economic depression. Prosperity, it is obvious, cannot be induced by cornering gold.

Why? The answer is given by Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, in introducing the 1929 balance of foreign payments. He says that the losses of gold by the debtor countries reduce their "credit bases and purchasing power." The gold, he adds, "merely enhanced our already large stock of free gold," or gold over and above that required to support American business.

If the gold is not useful in the United States, it would obviously be useful to those countries whence it originally came, to repair their "credit bases" and to build up their "purchasing power" for American goods. The United States would be richer by losing gold.

Problem—how is the gold to be redistributed so that it will all be at work in stimulating world trade? This problem will be discussed at the forthcoming meetings of international merchants.

Daylight Saving Begins April 26

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—Watches and clocks of millions of persons will be an hour fast for five months, beginning tomorrow. In 437 cities and towns of the nation, most of them in the eastern states, daylight saving time becomes effective at 2 a. m. Sunday.

Daylight time will be observed in New York City and in 177 other communities in the State under local option. Of the larger cities, Rochester and Syracuse will continue on standard time. Nearly all communities in New Jersey will advance the clocks, as will many in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Railroads, except those which carry commuters, will stick to standard time.

The system will remain in effect until the last Sunday in September, when the hour lost in sleep tomorrow will be picked up again. Advocates of daylight time argue that it provides cool morning working hours and gives an hour more of recreation in the evening.

MRS. CALVIN COOLIDGE TO RECEIVE MEDAL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 24—Four gold medals will be conferred by the National Institute of Social Science this year, it was announced yesterday. The recipients will be Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State and one of the authors of the Kellogg pact outlawing war; Mrs. Calvin Coolidge; Grace Abbott, chief of the United States children's bureau, and Dr. Richard Clarke Cabot.

The awards will be made at the institute's annual meeting here, May 7, with William C. Redfield, presiding.

PRESS AND RADIO URGED TO UNITE TO EASE TENSION

(Continued from Page 1)

newspapers posted to stimulate the sale of papers. The radio bulletin is the shop window which tells what the paper has to say, he said.

He recommended that the press and the radio work out a system of cooperation by which each would refer to the other in its advertising as carrying on supplementary activities.

Decreased Space Shown

Elzey Roberts, publisher of the St. Louis Star and chairman of the radio committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and Frank D. Schroth, general manager of the Trenton Times Newspapers, both took the view that the radio was a serious competitor of the press and that newspapers were not justified in publishing radio programs as news matter.

Mr. Roberts cited figures obtained in a recent survey which showed that 107 leading radio advertisers who appriated $20,000,000 of the $27,000,000 spent on broadcasting chains last year, had decreased their newspaper advertising in 1930 to 175,000,000 lines as compared with 200,000,000 lines in 1929, a drop of 12½ per cent.

M. H. Aylesworth, president of the National Broadcasting Company, declared it was strange that publishers should criticize broadcasters for financing their stations from proceeds of advertising since it was a notable fact that newspapers were supported in that manner and could not subsist on the prices paid by their readers. Much of the criticism of advertising programs over the radio is due to generalizations, he declared, and does not apply to national broadcasting.

"Radio broadcasting is complementing, not supplanting, the printed word in advertising," he said.

Mutual Interest Stressed

Carl Bickel, of the United Press, speaking during the discussion, declared that the radio without the newspapers would be "rather a weak and futile thing" and he believed the difficulties between the two would be worked out to the satisfaction of both.

Richard Wormser of New York said he had been working on the solution of the problem and he believed that radio interests would find that to print a column of radio announcements every day in 1000 newspapers would cost them less than 5 per cent of the revenue from their radio programs.

The problem of the press in its relationship with the White House is one for which no adequate solution has been found, Henry Suydam, Washington correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle, declared at the afternoon session, which was devoted to a consideration of the press and the Government. Mr. Suydam spoke on the "relations of the press with the federal executive departments."

The White House press conference is "a futile and time-consuming device both to the President and the press," he declared. He urged its complete abolition and asserted that since correspondents who desire to discuss matters with the President can get interviews when they request them the routine press conferences are unnecessary.

Mr. Suydam deplored the system of "no quotation" which prevails in all executive departments of the Federal Government, and declared that instances occur frequently when accurate information is denied the press.

The Press and Congress

Discussing the "relations of the press with Congress," Paul Y. Anderson, correspondent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, said that such relations were satisfactory in direct ratio to their intimacy.

When Washington correspondents fail to give a correct picture of men and events there, he declared, "usually it is because such a picture would conflict with the policies or politics of their respective papers."

"For 10 years Congress has been the principal defense of the public against those who seek to pillage and exploit it, as every newspaper man in Washington knows perfectly well," Mr. Anderson said.

Fred Fuller Shedd, editor of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin and president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, described the newspaper as a public servant.

Franklin W. Fort, formerly Representative in Congress from New Jersey, who led the discussion, deplored the policy of newspapers in giving publicity to speakers who coin snap phrases and overlooking very frequently brilliant addresses dealing with constructive affairs.

"The press will have to find a remedy for that situation," he declared, "or else the majority influence in the molding of public opinion is going to become the discussions over the radio by men who give the public more than mere headlines, and work out the picture as a complete whole."

David Lawrence, president of the United States Daily, presided at the session.

Laws to Improve Roadsides Urged

WASHINGTON — Automobile junk yards, ramshackle roadside stands and leanto filling stations, said to constitute as great a menace to highway beautification as billboards, must go, is the demand of the American Automobile Association.

With this ultimatum, the association aimed its initial blow at the elimination of these "nuisances" in the form of constructive recommendations for legislation.

A model code, as outlined by Thomas P. Henry, president of the national motor group, proposes the systematic planting of trees and landscaping of the highways and the promotion of safe travel by the enactment of strick, uniform rules and the placing of warning signs.

Regulation of roadside stands for the protection and convenience of the millions of motorists who use the highways is urged through the enactment of laws relative to sanitation and appearance.

"I believe that our courts would uphold the rights of the states to establish zones along our highways and to say what commerce, if any, should be conducted within these zones," Mr. Henry said

Home Building · Gardens · Architecture

Surprise in the Annual Beds

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THERE are many little-known annuals deserving of fame. One of the first of these to bloom in June and therefore an admirable companion for the Shirley poppies is the new forget-me-not from China, cynoglossum amabile. Of an intense pure blue the flowers grow in loose clusters and are as invaluable for cutting as in the garden. The plant is vigorous and as easily raised as a cocklebur, which it somewhat resembles at seedtime. An imposing and beautiful plant which deserves wider acquaintance is the lavatera. Of the mallow family it attains a height of 4 feet or more and makes a good hedge. The flowers are of the large mallow type, are of velvety texture, beautiful form, and if the variety rosea splendens sunset is selected the color will be a delicious carmine rose. This is an exceptionally fine annual for every garden and for cutting. It does not stand transplanting well.

Hunnemannia, tulip poppy or bush eschscholtzia is a pleasing plant with delicate blue-green foliage and large yellow flowers. The flowers last a long time when cut. Anchusa capensis is another attractive plant for the garden, having hairy leaves and stem. It is of sturdy growth and the flowers are like a forget-me-not though larger and brighter. The nemesia, an import from South Africa where it grows wild, is a most colorful bedding plant. The flowers run from white through yellow, pink and crimson, and there is a blue dwarf hybrid excellent for edging. From Africa comes also the dimorphotheca, Star of the Veldt. The new hybrids of this plant embrace the warm tones ranging through yellow, salmon, buff and orange. The flower resembles a daisy and the plant is excellent used at the front of a border. A Spanish native is the anagallis (pimpernel) a plant growing one foot high and having rich blue flowers. From Portugal is a tiny plant, a boon in the rockery, lonopsidium acaule, or violet cress. It is very dainty, growing only 2 to 3 inches high and bears lilac flowers. It prefers some shade. Phacelia is a small plant with deep blue blossoms of purest color. Another small plant with a blue flower is the asperula azurea. The flowers are minute forming a small terminal cluster of pale color, excellent for a boutonnière, though equally good in the garden. A very showy annual is the flax linum grandiflorum. The flowers are carmine and the period of bloom a long one. The salpiglossis is a most interesting flower, and runs through an unusual color range from white through bronzy yellows, tans, reds and purples to light blue. The blossom is funnel shaped, and is beautifully pencilled in gold with a golden throat. This combination is particularly happy in the whites and pale blues.

Glow in Autumn

In the autumn there are several yellow flowers to give a glow to the garden. Heliopsis scabra zinniaflora is a large dahlia-like flower growing on a tall plant. The blooms are fine inside as well as in the garden. The miniature sunflower Stella is a good annual with twisted petals of palest yellow and a black disk. The annual rudbeckia is interesting with its stiff flower heads of orange yellow with chestnut markings. For pleasing variety there are the single China asters, those delightful flowers which are worthy of more attention. The lavender and blue shades are the best.

Some annuals which are fine for cutting and whose flowers have been vastly improved in late years as to size and color are: escholtzia, scabiosa, godetia, clarkia elegans, larkspur and shizanthus. One returning from a Rip Van Winkle sleep would truly marvel at the change in these blossoms. Clarkia and godetia have exceptionally graceful sprays of exquisite color while the form of the shizanthus is suggestive of the orchid. Of the latter there are three varieties: the wisetonensis and Dr. Badger's hybrids with larger clusters of flowers and the retesus type, more upright and stiffer in growth and charming for cutting. The flowers are airy, dainty and remind one of butterflies.

Border Plants

There are several good border plants among these annuals. The nigellas are charming in their laciness and pure blue color. Miss Jeckyll is the best variety. The larger, colored candytufts are pleasing as is the white; the latter particularly so when combined with the new blue Swiss pansy Ullswater. Convolvulus minor, the bush morning glory has mixed colors and is a fine edging plant. It will not close in the sun. The miniature yellow marigold, tagetes signata pumila is also good and is prodigal in its bloom.

There are several new annuals in the catalogues this year. Among them are limnanthes tropaeolacea douglasii, a white and yellow cream cup reputed to be very fair to look upon. From South Africa come three plants, one with graceful racemes of blue flowers, heliophila by name; another an orange daisy called ursinia and still another orange daisy whose petals boast purple markings, a most striking flower suggesting the gaillardia except that the color is vivid orange red. The plant of this flower is also interesting. The name is venidium.

The flowers suggested should bring a pleasant change and the element of surprise which enters in adds new variety and interest to the garden.

VELVETY AND COLORFUL

The Salpiglossis or Painted Tongue Is an Annual That Deserves to Be Better Known.

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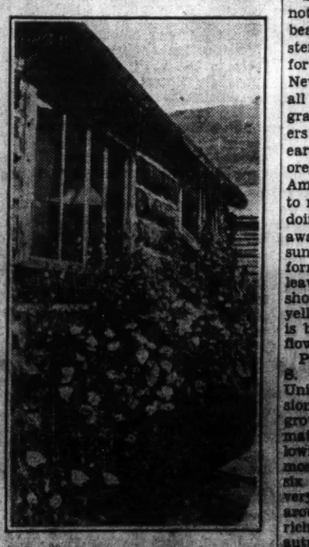

Burton Holmes from Ewing Galloway

POPPIES IN ALASKA

Part of Luxuriant Bloom Around Cabin Near Sitka.

Just a glimpse of someone's modest planting, yet it is one more reminder that Alaska is not only a land of snows but also a land of flowers. At the left, just out of the picture, a nasturtium has climbed to the roof. Sweet peas are running up behind the poppies.

Success With Seduns

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Copemish, Mich.

ROCK gardening inevitably leads to sedums. And sedums offer such a wide diversity of plant material the inexperienced gardener may find many a perplexing problem before he learns how to handle all of his subjects. Sedum culture is further complicated by the fact that most of the species which have been popuiuar in gardens of bygone days have demanded a dry soil in full sun while a number of rock garden species want just the opposite. This is particularly true of some of the species native to America. It is the latter that will be considered in these notes.

If you have had trouble with such American sedums as S. pulchellum, S. Nevii, S. ternatum and S. divergens, try giving them a well-drained but moist soil in shade.

Much confusion exists in the nomenclature of all sedums, and this is particularly true of the American species. The following brief descriptions may be useful in identifying the ones treated:

Sedum divergens is a mossy plant not over an inch or so high with beadlike green leaves on reddish stems. It needs a moist soil and shade for the greater part of the day. S. Nevii, one of the most charming of all sedums, is a small thing with tiny, gray foliage in tufts and white flowers with brownish purple anthers in early June. S. obtusatum and S. oregonum, two mountain forms of the American West, have not been easy to manage in eastern gardens but are doing better now that we have got away from the habit of dry soil and sun for all sedums. The first named forms quite dense mats of large leaves (an inch across), thick and showing tints of red and copper, with yellow flowers in summer. The latter is bright green in leaf and yellow in flower.

Probably the loveliest of sedums is S. pulchellum, native to eastern United States. There is much confusion even among professional plant growers about this species, but true material can be identified by the following characteristics: The stems are mostly procumbent, usually three to six inches long and set closely with very narrow leaves in several rows around the stem. The leaves take on rich tints of red and brown as autumn approaches. If it never had a flower, the plant would be lovely, but when it raises its numerous rosy-lavender flowers in mid-May, it is indeed a regal beauty.

S. ternatum, a plant of the eastern and southern states, grows from three to six inches high with flat, wedge-shaped leaves and white flowers in early May. It persists in dry soil, but does much better if given ample moisture and at least partial shade. It is one of the first of the sedums to blossoms.

Jerusalem Cherries and Poinsettia plants are best kept in a cool room, and on days when the temperature outside is mild they will enjoy having the windows open. In the spring, after likelihood of frost is over, they may be planted out of doors, preferably on the north side of the house. Cut the branches back when planting outside and luxurious new growth may be expected.

Pink in the Border

Accent and Contrast

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PINK is so lovely and so universally prized in flowers that it belongs in the picturesque garden. It is possible to have an all-pink garden. But it is equally effective to contrast pink flowers with blues like delphiniums, lavenders like wistaria and Japanese lilac, or white flowers and shrubs.

Many of the charming old-fashioned flowers furnish pink way into the deep rose shades—like hollyhocks, phlox, canterbury bells, peonies, sweet peas, foxglove (digitalis) and four o'clocks. Some are dainty pinks like snapdragon, stocks, China pinks, geraniums and roses—all beloved in quaint old-time gardens with their box borders.

Lovely borders against the house can be arranged in pink with tall hollyhocks peeping in at the windows, foxglove and snapdragon standing next in the row and then perhaps a modest little border of pink oxalis.

Pink morning glories and the smaller flowered variety the lavender-pink convolvulus are graceful for a trellis, pergola or summer house, while pink climbing roses are gaining size. The Dorothy Perkins, pink rambler and the climbing Cecile Brunner all furnish tiny but lovely pink roses. And nothing furnishes more fragrance than the Cecile Brunner. For a garden wall in softer climates the pink Cherokee rose has all the elfin beauty of a large single petaled wild rose. And it spreads rapidly.

Some pink flowers easily grown from seed are sweet peas, cosmos, pink larkspur, asters, zinnias, scabiosa and godetia. The latter prefers partial shade. Even bachelor buttons come in pink! Centaureas, or royal sweet sultans, are also to be had in a rose shade. For a northern exposure pink begonias are good, as well as primroses.

For early spring there are hyacinths, tulips and pink freesias for bulbs. Planted right in the lawn nothing is prettier than the tiny pink-faced daisy—bellis perennis. For midsummer, gladiolus and watsonias, amarylllis, madonna and day lilies are truly exquisite in various shades of pink. They are tall and showy for borders or against a fence. Incidentally, they furnish beautiful cut flowers. In the fall, pink dahlias and chrysanthemums are late bloomers from August until November. The pompom varieties should be remembered, as well as the shaggy 'mums and the cactus dahlias.

Then there are many flowering shrubs that contribute beauty to a pink garden. Some pink shrubs include Japanese flowering peach, flowering almond, wiegelia, heather, hydrangeas, hibiscus and oleanders.

Cosmos sown in the asparagus bed will give a delightful autumn effect. When the asparagus has been allowed to grow into long feathery plants the cosmos brings to it a note of color that makes it seem almost like a bit of fairyland. On early mornings before the dew has disappeared this asparagus-cosmos plot is especially lovely.

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HOME BUILDING · GARDENS · ARCHITECTURE

'Building' a Garden Plan

Garden Architecture Series—1

By EGBERT HANS
Of Warren H. Manning Offices, Incorporated, Landscape Designers

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE term "garden architecture" includes all the garden features designed and built to make the garden livable and enjoyable. These features belong especially in the "man-made" garden which, after all, is an open-air extension of the house, where highly cultivated plants are grown in especially prepared soil, where flower beds are shaped like squares and circles, where "weeds" are not tolerated, and where the finest turf is demanded. Here every item might indeed well be called an "architectural feature."

First we have the terrace, the main uniting feature between the indoor and outdoor part of the home. Then there may be a step of one or more risers bringing us down onto the walk. Perhaps there is a gate or a rose-covered arch. If so, there will be a hedge or wall. The walk, made of gravel, brick, flagging, or turf, leads us past flower beds, under pergolas, alongside a pool to a seat or summer house at the end or at the crossing. No two gardens are alike: garden architecture may be limited to a small flower bed, a stretch of lawn, and a simple seat, or there may be imposing structures of the finest marble or carved wood. In either case, however, they are only factors, "words," as it were, in the language of gardening, and it depends upon their inter-relationship, their consistency and their scale, whether these "words" express an idea or a "thought."

In this connection, and for further illustration, it is well to remember that every word made use of to express a thought, whether in rhythmic poetry or prose, may be found in the dictionary—yet few of us read the dictionary purely for enjoyment. The beauty of literary expression depends entirely on the thought or feeling expressed, by these same words.

Likewise do painter's colors spread at random on his pallet mean little to us. Only after they are blended on the canvas by the master's hand do they tell the story that he wishes to tell.

Does It Read Like a Dictionary?

So there is for the garden a final test which you may apply by asking the following questions: Does my garden read like a dictionary? Does it look like the painter's pallet? or Does it express an idea—a thought?

In discussing the various factors of garden architecture, we will first consider the "garden house" which should be the central or final resting place of the outdoor home. The two most important factors that concern the summer house are location and type—the one decides the other.

The garden house should be far enough from the residence to justify itself. It should afford seclusion and protection from the weather. Therefore, in the small garden, the most logical location is at the far end, either as a terminal of the longest axis, or in a secluded corner—depending on the formality or the informality of the garden layout. If this layout is formal, the garden house, if located at the axis terminal, should be of the loggia type — this is a structure covered by a solid roof, generally of rectangular shape, closed on one long side, the three open sides being supported by columns. If the summer house is tucked away in a corner, it may well be inclosed on three sides, and be made square or preferably semi-circular.

The circular shape, however, seems to adapt itself much better for a central location from which views and walk outlets are radiating in all directions. This type also calls for an elevation at least slightly above the surroundings. Here great care should be taken that the columns or window frames are made to "frame" the views with supplementary planting to further emphasize this "framing". Remember that through the ages framing has been a most valuable factor in the art of pictorial composition.

In Scale

The summer house should be in scale with both garden and home. If the size demanded by comfort causes it to dominate the garden, then it should be ruled out and replaced by a seat or small arbor. On the other hand, a long walk, large flower beds, high surrounding trees, the summit on which it is to be placed, may call for a structure of ample if not imposing proportions.

It is always advisable to make a scale and proportion test by erecting a trial structure-outline with the use of poles and string in order to judge the relation of its height, length and width to the existing landscape surroundings.

The type of building material should be decided by a desire for consistency and appropriateness. On a ledge-covered summit, pillars built of stone suggest themselves, connected with stout rafters and covered with a solid roof.

In the more formal garden, and where the framed house stands trim in its coat of white, simple white painted columns may support the structure, while the roof should have a wide overhanging cornice.

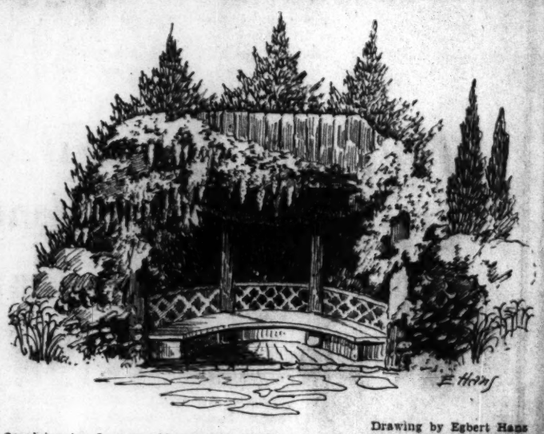
In the more informal surroundings, creosoted cedar posts seem more suitable. Here the roof should be covered with sheets of bark, or thatched, if a roof thatcher can be found.

Whatever the size or type of garden house, let it be surrounded by generous planting made up of trees, shrubs, vines and flowers. Roses are always brilliant on white columns or lattice. Wistaria and clematis will drape and partly hide the more informal structure, and make it look as if it just grew like the shrubs and trees.

When the summer house is placed at the end of the garden, enough room should be left within the property line to allow for tall shrubs or trees at the closed rear side—while small and medium shrubs mixed with annuals and perennials should adorn the base on the other three sides. It must be made inviting by easy approaches from all parts of the garden, and must, therefore, be closely studied in relation to the walk system. Many summer houses are made more livable by the addition of screened windows and doors which can be added without detracting from the structural design if the supporting posts and rafters are made heavy enough. A good floor and a solid roof are essential to comfort.

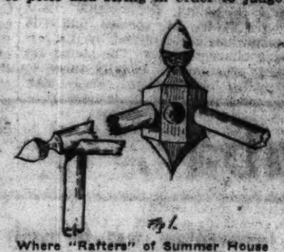
Only a garden that is "lived in" can be called a real garden; and the same is true of the summer or garden house.

[This is the first of a series of five articles on garden architecture. The second will appear next Saturday.]



Drawing by Egbert Hans

Semicircular Summer House Easy to Build. Adaptable as Terminal Feature and Looks Best in Background Setting of Trees and Shrubs.



Where "Rafters" of Summer House Meet, the Home Carver May Use His Skill on Simple Acorn Ends.

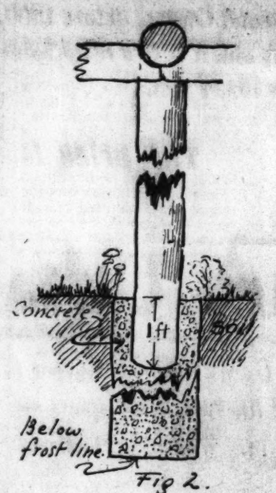


Fig 2.

Wood Underground Rots Quickly, So Summer House Posts Should Be Set in Concrete.

New Midget Fixtures For Junior Bathroom

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

Much like midget golf, midget radios, and midget automobiles, we now have midget bathroom fixtures. For families with a number of small children, it may be well to investigate the cost of having a junior bathroom which later can be adjusted with larger fixtures as the children grow up.

Two styles of bathtubs are available for the little folks. One is a baby bath which stands up high on a pedestal, so the mother need not stoop over while giving the bath. The other is a vest pocket edition of the regular bathtub. This tub is 4½ feet long and 30 inches wide. It may be obtained in modernistic design, with planes and panels suggesting skyscraper architecture, or in a plain style.

With a tub like this equipped with a shower bath and a colorful abbreviated shower curtain, the daily bath becomes a playtime for small boys and girls.

Wall-hung lavatories, 16 inches long and 15 inches wide and in other small sizes, are made for children's use. Plumbing can be put in in such a way that the height of the lavatory can gradually be raised as the children grow larger. There is also a tiny closet combination, with the top of the bowl only 10 inches above the level of the floor. It is complete with tank and a tiny seat. There is also a junior size for children of five years or older. The top of the bowl of this fixture is 13½ inches above the floor.

Carl Klein Studios, New York

Model of a Country Residence, Washington, D. C., Designed by O. G. Stonorov and H. A. Morgan. The View Shows Northeast Elevation With Driveway Under the House. The Large Window Gives Light to the Ramps Which Take the Place of Stairs. On the Left Side Are Seen Garage and Service Quarters Connected by an Overhanging Passerelle.

'Rejected Architects' Hold an Exhibition

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

New York

SEVERAL architects whose exhibits were rejected by the jury of the Architectural League opened a show of their own at 171 West Fifty-seventh Street, where it will continue until May 5. The group consists of men under 30 who are following what they term International Style, which they regard as being the outcome of work by Le Corbusier in Paris, Oud in Rotterdam, Groupius and Mies van der Rohe in Berlin.

Some of the exhibitors have studied with Mies or Le Corbusier. They hold that design depends primarily upon the function which the building is to serve; that the style takes advantage of new construction methods and new materials; that ornament has no place in this style, which "rests in the free composition of volumes and surfaces, the adjustments of such elements as doors and windows, and the perfection of machined surfaces."

Spokesmen for the league denied that any exhibits were rejected because of their modernism; in fact, modernist models and plans are being shown among the acceptances. Many exhibits were rejected because of lack of space, and work by members as well as that of outsiders was rejected. Raymond Hood, president of the League, remarked: "The league has been accused of being too modern. It's news that we are accused now of being too conservative. But honest differences of opinion are always good and I'm for them."

One of the exhibits in the "Rejected Architects" show was a model of town house by Hazen Sise, described according to the following formula—Functions: domestic elevator, two-car garage, separate servants' stairs, top lit kitchen pantry, front and back doors controlled from servants' quarters. The plan includes a squash court-gymnasium two stories high, master's suite on the third floor, library on the fifth floor opening on the roof garden, a story-and-a-half high dinning room, double guest room, single guest room and three servants' rooms on the second floor. Thus the usual order of rooms is reversed, with the day rooms at the top. There is an automobile driveway under the full length of the house.

Clauss & Daub show models or plans for country houses, a theater for Russia, a housing development and a boys' club. The latter in the model is particularly impressive because of the great expanse of glass protection to the main room, and the roof that entirely open for use. Other exhibitors are Stonorov and Morgan, William Muschenheim, Walter Baermann, Elroy Webber and Richard Wood.

E. C. S.

H. M. Wright

METAL AND GLASS HOUSE

This Modern House Designed by A. Lawrence Kocher, Architect, May Show How Residences of Future Will Look.

Exhibited full size at the Architectural League Show at the Grand Central Palace, New York. Some of its features are a duplex living room with glass walls at two ends, tube artificial lighting, no cellar, a roof garden, rooms with folding partitions, and aluminum exterior hung from metallic framework.

Australian Sweet Pea

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRISBANE, Queensl.—The winter-flowering sweet pea of Australia is a beautiful and fragrant annual with lovely colors and tints, that grows well in southern Queensland, especially in and around Brisbane. The time to plant the seed in Australia is about the middle of March, usually the first wet day before or after that time; sowings can be made right up to the end of April. The ground should be prepared about 10 days before sowing the seed. A trench is dug two feet and a spade wide. Grass cuttings or any stuff that will make humus can be thrown into it. When filling in the trench a layer of soil six inches in depth is put in; then four inches of cow manure and again soil. The trench acts as a drain to the roots of the sweet pea, and also allows its roots to penetrate the soil quickly and easily. The sweet pea needs wire netting to cling to, so that a frame is necessary, this can be made of 3x2 timber 12 feet long sunk into the ground two feet and placed about 12 feet apart. Along the top 12-foot pieces of 3x⅝ can be nailed, which makes a rigid frame that is easily dismantled. The wire netting should next be nailed to the frame eight or nine feet high. People who do not want to go to much trouble can plant the sweet peas in a circle, place three stakes in the circle, which can be of any dimensions from two feet and upward, and attach the wire netting to he stakes.

The sweet pea seed should be planted two inches deep and two inches apart. In 10 days the plant should be showing above the surface. When planting seed some gardeners prefer to dig a small trench about two inches deep, and allow the seed to dribble through the fingers. The trench is then covered with soil. In this way the plants come up thickly and grow massed together.

New Garden Furniture

Greater Variety This Year

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"COME into the garden" furniture includes equipment that is both practical and attractive for porch, patio, garden or sun room. And while the trend is toward simplicity and quieter colors than formerly, there is great variety.

For example, furniture may be chosen from rattan or Malacca cane, reed, wicker, maple or hickory. Or if metal pieces are desired, there is painted tin (especially in table tops), wrought iron, tubular steel and chromium. While all this furniture is more or less decorative, there is a decided tendency to make it durable and weatherproof.

Thus many of the textiles used for the couch hammock or glider, upholstered furniture and awnings are moisture proof. So, besides awning duck and tapestry, permatex and fabrikoids, as well as oilcloths, are featured this season.

Some rather new types of chairs include the "unsinkable" and the "flop" chair. The "unsinkable" chair makes artistic use of the curve, inasmuch as it has "sled feet," or rather hoops, in place of legs. This idea stresses strength of construction and nonscratching. A "flop" chair folds up from a chaise longue into an ordinary chair and is really more comfortable than the steamer chair of awning cloth. It belongs in the space-saving type, useful for a small balcony or roof garden. Two end tables equal one bridge table for the same reason. Another note in chairs is the low "auto" seat that came in with modern art designs. These are splendid for relaxation, and are usually upholstered in gay waterproof textiles. The popular "officer's chair," with X legs beneath an awning seat and back, is now seen with rockers!

An interesting example of the conservative taste shown in outdoor furnishings this year is a couch hammock in all gray canvas, with a black fringe trimming. But color is employed in many textiles used with wicker. Floral, garden scenes, stripes and plaids show henna, turquoise, brown and sea green—often in a two-color effect.

In rugs blue is much favored this season—if color is stressed. Otherwise the natural tone of fiber and rush is exceedingly good. The idea is to blend the floor with the other furniture. The best grades of natural rush rugs, incidentally, are lightest in color. They come in squares, diamonds and curved sections which can be sewed to the desired size rug. Sometimes a plaid, floral or line border introduces a touch of color in summer house porch or patio rugs. Grass rugs have plain or mottled centers.

Some up-to-date hassocks for outdoor use continue the plain color idea in a waterproof fabric. They are square and piped around all seams, then decorated on top with a painted ship or perhaps a Skye terrier! Oilcloth pillows, so useful on the lawn, are bright with contrasting appliqué.

Plant stands for the patio or garden nook usually match the general color scheme, whether there is a lounging chair with a green awning roof, or a small table with the metal top painted Castilian red. Some of these new plant stands are wrought iron holding flowerpots at different angles. Other very smart ones are wooden tubs with iron hoops set in the same sort of metal stand. But each tub has its own bale handle, making it easy to remove the plant for sprinkling.

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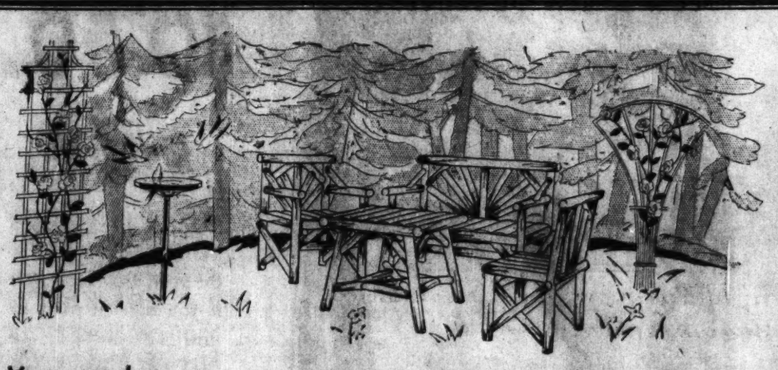

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Summer Refurbishing

WHEN the air becomes balmy at the approach of spring, the house simply demands a bit of refurbishing. We are eager to give it some of the freshness and charm of the happy, sunshiny days to come.

If the view from the living-room window is interesting, why not frame it? Facing north and east on an extensive lawn, the windows in a charming room were hung simply with flame colored theatrical gauze. There were no overdraperies and the straight lengths, reaching to the window sill, were pulled to the sides, leaving a clear view through the center of the windows. Colored voile or fishnet could also have been effectively used. If the windows overlook an old-fashioned garden, gay with color, it would be nice to have them draped with a neutral shade of yellow green or creamy yellow.

The room or the view may be such as to demand a little more window dressing. Creamy marquisette with colored dots or figures makes lovely short tie-back glass curtains. Glazed chintz, cretonne and percale are gay and refreshing for overdraperies if they are right with the walls. Some excellent colors and patterns are surprisingly inexpensive. They may be unlined and bound with a solid color that picks up one of the shades in the design which you wish to emphasize.

Slip Covers for Various Things

It is a relief to slip cool, crisp covers over the heavily upholstered furniture that had looked so attractive in the winter. The living room, with the flame theatrical gauze, had cretonne slip covers with a gay poppy design on a black ground. There are some delightful solid colors and stripes in linen, glazed chintz and crash, if your room is accumulating too many patterns. Possibly you may wish to have one chair or settee slipped with the same material as the hangings, if you have used cretonne or chintz overdraperies. Please, also, don't forget to slip your pillows. Remnants from the draperies and slip covers will be useful. The pillows furnish an excellent opportunity to emphasize certain colors in your room.

Chintz, cretonne and linen may be bound with a solid color and used for wall hangings, if the walls are neutral and the room will stand another pattern. Hangings with a dark background are effective on light walls. Toile de Jouy, with scenes in monotone, is attractive. A similar fabric may also be had in colors. Historically interesting American scenes are frequently used.

India prints are most adaptable, being usable for draperies, bedspreads, wall hangings, table mats and pillows. The soft colors and unobtrusive patterns in which they are made fit comfortably into most summer living rooms, or any other room in the house for that matter.

There Are Cool-Seeming Rugs, Too

If the summer living room is a glorified sun parlor, then fiber, rag or braided rugs would be excellent. Machine-made hooked rugs in neutral colors and geometrical patterns are often a happy choice. Perhaps, also, a Scotch art wool rug in nature's own carpet color, grass green, would solve the problem. None of these rugs are expensive and all might serve some useful purpose during the winter.

Accessories are important. You may wish to pack the silk lamp shades away and use them again next fall. Paper shades may be had pleated, plain or with quaint prints. Cotton fabrics, such as gingham, percale, chintz and cretonne, also make good summer lamp shades. If you are so fortunate as to have a flower garden you will want plenty of vases. Glass and pottery makers have become so thoroughly color conscious that even the most inexpensive pieces are decorative. Like the pillows these may be used as color accents. Don't, though, forget a soft green vase or two for the bright blossoms.

Growing Plants and Vines

Iron stands holding several pots may go in front of the window or against the wall. Hanging baskets of vines are lovely in front of the windows or attached to the window frames. Flower pots with saucers may be placed on a board which has been covered with waterproof cloth and fitted on top of the radiator in front of the window. Both inside and outside window boxes are also good.

The dining-room chairs may be fitted with chintz, gingham or cretonne cushions contrasting or blending with the draperies. They may be tied to the back of the chairs, and, aside from adding a color note, are comfortable on warm, sticky days. Scenic wall paper mounted on canvas and hung like a map with a pole at both top and bottom, makes a delightful summer wall hanging. Gay floral scenes are particularly effective in the dining room. Wall-paper screens may also be used. If the colors are too bright, they may be subdued with shellac.

You will, of course, bring out your gayest dishes, especially for breakfast. Perhaps this meal might, at least occasionally, be served on the porch. Yellow glazed pottery goes with a good appetite, especially when decorated with bright blossoms, like the tulips which grew in gay profusion on some dishes I saw recently. A glass luncheon service in delicate green, rose or pale yellow would be refreshing. Colored table linen also enters gracefully into the festive spirit of summer meals.

Some Color Combinations

For summer, organdy in pastel colors is especially charming for bedroom curtains. They may be made with a valance, ruffles and tiebacks. A bedspread in semiglazed chintz or percale with a design picking up the color of the curtains would make a dainty ensemble. Orchid curtains and a peach bedspread with a design in orchid and green would be charming for a young girl's room. Shell pink, rose, green and yellow would also be exquisite.

Candlewick bedspreads come in stronger colors and would go well with dotted marquisette or madras curtains. Slip covers of prints would help keep comfortables and blankets clean and fresh. Linen in pastel colors would seem cool and refreshing. Rag or hooked rugs apparently belong with candlewick bedspreads, while cotton chenille scatter rugs would be quite appropriate with organdy and chintz and lend their colorful charm to the decorative scheme.

THE LARGEST ROOM IN A TOWN HOUSE OF QUEEN ANNE'S TIME

Photograph by courtesy of Frank Partridge, Inc.

The pine paneled walls of this room came from a house, built about the year 1700, in the town of Guilford, Surrey, England. It is the largest of four rooms which were removed at the same time. This one measures about 12 feet by 16; another is 10 feet square, while the remaining two are of even less size. Many people may be surprised to know that the better class of English houses built about 200 years ago had such small rooms.

The furniture here is mostly of nearly the same date as the walls. The narrow bookcase desk in the corner, much smaller than those made 50 years later, is another evidence of the scale of rooms and furniture in the early 1700's.

Miniature Early Styles

IN THE beautiful public library of Pasadena, Calif., there is an exhibit of miniature American antiques. It is stated that the arrangement and presentation of this exhibit was inspired by a sense of the debt this nation owes its early settlers and by a desire to stimulate the interest and study of things early American. Miss Margaret Shepard is the donor.

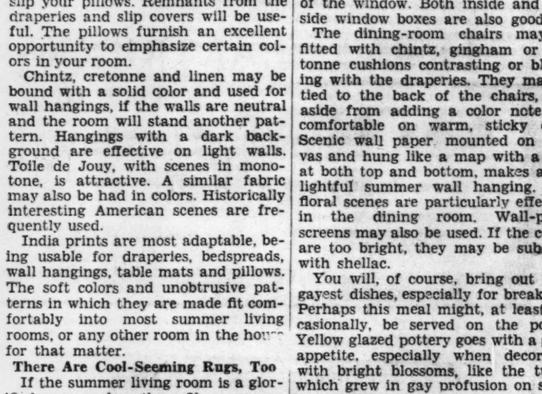
These miniature reproductions allow one to see some aspects of early American homes, including the reproduction of a bedroom representative New England a century ago. The tive of New England a century ago. The room itself is the work of Stanley J. Shepard, a builder of models; the scale one inch to the foot. Such care has been given to details that one feels that he is looking at a room of normal size through the wrong end of a telescope.

Noticing it closely one feels that it is, even now, occupied! On a little velvet hassock sits a tiny girl in pink sprigged muslin, working over a half-finished sampler. A doll lies neglected at her feet. Her mother, very prim in a brown silk house dress, is seated near her, in a quaint, ladder-back chair, reading. A tiny banjo clock hangs against the yellow colonial wall paper. Beside them, shut off from the fire by a little Chippendale pole firescreen, lies a tiny baby in a mahogany, hooded cradle. The baby's embroidered pillow is not an inch square!

Tiny, white, ruffled curtains hang at windows that have little pots of pink geraniums on their wide ledges. Miniature hooked rugs and small braided rag mats cover the wide boarded floor. Shining brass is seen in andirons, candlesticks and in the warming pan hanging near by.

WHEN IN DOUBT, BUY OF OSGOOD

Suggesting Appointments For an Artistic Corner



As Photographed

Ladder Back Chair	$18.45
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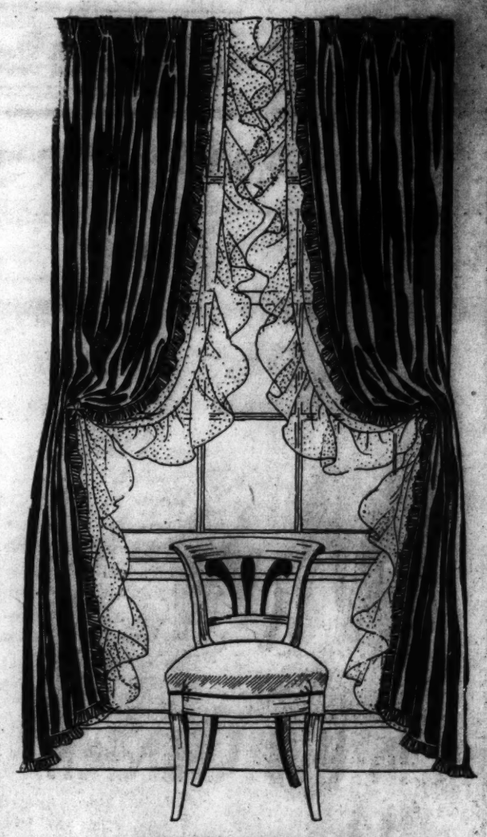

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French pleated chintz draperies in Lord & Taylor's exclusive pattern "Tropicana" reproduced from a rare old document Green, rust, brown, blue, plum and black grounds, with contrasting binding. Unlined. 2¾ yards long.

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A colorful glazed chintz from an old document—made up into smart French pleated draperies with 2-inch knife-pleated edging and 2-tone welting. Brown, henna, or a rich apricot background. Unlined. 2¾ yards long

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INTERIOR · DECORATION · AND · ANTIQUES

Manuscripts That Are History

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

DOCUMENTS and personal correspondence of some of the most important men who have figured in American history through four hundred years, are included in a collection now being shown by Dr. Rosenbach at 15 East Fifty-first Street, New York City. About two hundred in number, these form the most important grouping ever made of manuscript materials relating to this country's story. They are arranged in cases which allow them to be closely examined, so the visitor is able to form a close acquaintance with the aspect of these treasures while learning their contents as inscribed by the writers. June 15 is the closing date.

It seems almost beyond the abilities of any one man to discover and acquire such a mass of precious papers, a single one of which might make its possessor rich in the goods of this world. But it is not standards of commerce that most excite us. It is rather the sense of intimacy we are led to feel with persons bearing names which have been familiar to us from early memory. And these bring up groupings that form a pageant of four centuries, vivid in color, brilliant with dramatic events, magnificent in bold adventure, splendid in lofty aims and utterly unselfish in patriotism.

A Show of Constant Thrills

The moving sequence of these events, is flashed to us as we examine papers which are written partly or wholly by the hands of Pizarro, or General Braddock, or John Paul Jones, or Ethan Allan, or Gen. Robert E. Lee. One seems to be carried in an intimate manner into the very daily activity of each of them, so far as it had to do with matters of public concern. However familiar we may be with the printed records of the remote or nearer years when these men lived, a fresh, warm and pulsing vitality is given by these strokes of quill and ink, to skeletons of fact that may have been pale and bare before.

After Columbus returned from his second voyage, he was the guest of a friend on the journey from his seaport to the court of Ferdinand and Isabella. That friend was Bernaldez, and here may be seen the manuscript, written on vellum, in which the friend records "The Story of Christopher Columbus and the Ship in which He Crossed the Ocean Until He Discovered the Indies Where They Found Gold." Here, then, we look on the pages which were penned 1508-10, concerning a contemporary who visioned the incredible, who ventured with supreme boldness and who achieved even beyond his visions, although unknowingly.

Closely related seems the first autographed letter dispatched from America to Europe, for it was written by Columbus' son Diego in 1512 and sent to the Archbishop of Toledo. In it the writer expresses high-minded desires to act as governor to the credit of his sovereign; and that the inhabitants of Santo Domingo, which is under his control, may become Christian.

Cortes and Pizarro

Another scene in this long show is opened with the written decree of Cortez, the first after his capture of Mexico City. Strange in their religion, peculiar in customs, with arts and sciences of distinctive character and unknown antiquity, these people of the New World were outmatched by the craft and the skill of Spain's soldiers, greedy for gold the Aztecs prized little, and ruthless in their measures to secure it.

Next, one finds Cortez in Lower California, 12 years later, writing to his sovereigns of his discoveries. And here Pizarro enters, as two letters of this conqueror of Peru describe his difficulties there.

From a Virginian

More than a century intervenes and the setting shifts as a letter appears dated 1664. An English colonist is writing now, and from an address on the Rappahannock, Virginia. Then the English settlers had after many failures found a firm footing on that soil. Sir William Berkeley's heavy hand controlled the affairs of the colony then, as it had for a long generation, with a record that is not pleasant reading. Cavaliers of England's gentry had been coming across the ocean to this pleasant land for 15 years, establishing their great estates along the river banks of the tide water counties, and giving them names which some still bear. It was of and from these times that John Catlett wrote the letter, to his brother Thomas, in Hallingborne, Kent.

A contrasting move of background goes with the next letters in order of date—56 of them written over during 60 years after 1728, by Benjamin Franklin to his sister in Boston. Here is covered the entire Revolutionary period as well as nearly all Franklin's public cereer. Having a part in nearly every important movement of his times, many of which he discusses minutely in this correspondence, here alone is a group that invites long lingering.

Independence in the Air

And so we come to a letter of 1754 from Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia to Governor DeLancy of New York. In this is the earliest recorded suggestion for a movement toward colonial independence. In it we see the flicker which in 20 years becomes a flame to consume every shred of royal authority and leave the colonists to build their own structure of government.

But during the intervening time there would come much strife between France and England, with their colonies in America frightfully participating. Those years are marked here by a letter from General Braddock, written a few days before his expedition to Fort Duquesne, and there are numerous other records of the same era.

Now the forces of revolution are beginning to cohere as is seen in Washington's letter of June, 1774. In it he writes of the sympathy of prominent Virginians with the oppressed citizens of Boston.

The tense gravity of the days following the battles of Concord and Lexington, in April '75, is felt as we follow in thought the riders who carried from Wallingford, Conn., to New Bern, N. C., a letter that told that war had begun. Inscriptions in faded ink showed that at every important town the rider stopped for the message to be read and signed by the patriot committee, noting the date and hour of arrival and departure. Thus we are led to picture the start and each stage of the horseman's progress, as this momentous news was rushed through the hours of 14 days.

The stage becomes crowded with actors, called up by the writings before us. Signatures to the Declaration of Independence, including that of Thomas Lynch, a rarest of all. Gen. Joseph Warren certifies that Mr. Paul Revere is a messenger to the Committee of Safety. Gen. Horatio Gates writes of the siege of Boston. John Hancock, Robert Morris, Thomas Cushing and others, correspond regarding building the first ships of the American Navy. Thomas Jefferson writes to another Virginian, mentioning his own part in drafting the Declaration of Independence. A copy of the thing itself is here—the one which was sent by the United States to Frederick the Great, King of Prussia.

Other items carry us through the Revolution with letters or reports of Generals Putnam, Greene, Commander John Paul Jones, and many others. And what a burst of the spectacular appears at the name of this adventurer, who never, it seems, stopped to estimate his antagonist's power, nor ever lack in skill or strength to win the most audacious ventures.

A Melodramatic Patriot

Opening the act in which John Paul Jones plays the leading part in this fancied show, a boy appears, from a little village, somewhere in the British Isles. He becomes a sailor, a mate, a captain; he appears in America, joins the revolutionists, is made commander of ships; with amazing, swift strokes he wins many conflicts, far within the opponent's waters, takes or sinks many ships loaded with war supplies; he acts as emissary to France after peace comes, is engaged by Empress Catherine of Russia to reorganise her navy, ends his career at Paris at about 45—these are some of the episodes that speed by as we recall, perhaps inaccurately, the rushing urge of his story.

The hazardous pre-constitutional period is vitalized by several papers bearing the names of Washington, Charles Carroll of Carrolton, Charles Dickinson. The conflict of 1812 with England is given voice and action by letters of John C. Calhoun and Commodores Perry and Decatur.

Lincoln and Grant, Davis and Lee

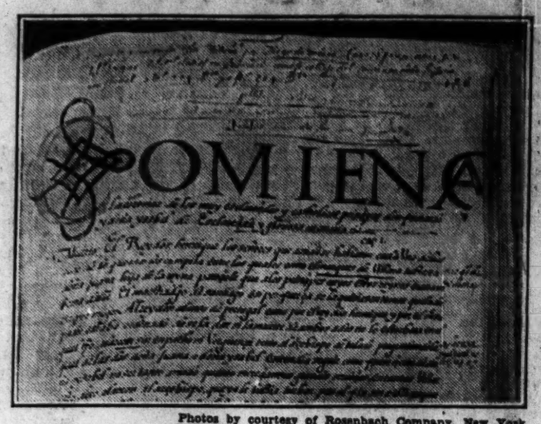
Letters of John Brown, Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln bring up anew contrasting aspects of the abolition struggle. The impending conflict is foreshadowed by letters of General Anderson, commander of Fort Sumter and of Jefferson Davis, who wrote two weeks after his inauguration.

In another of 1861, Gen. Robert E. Lee resigns his command in the United States Army. Dated four years and four days later, we see here General Lee's farewell to the Confederate soldiers, surrendered a week before. Generals Grant, Sherman, Schofield, Meade and Beauregard, are other correspondents whose writings, with Lincolns' are before us under dates of 1863-5.

When War's Darkness Was Deepest

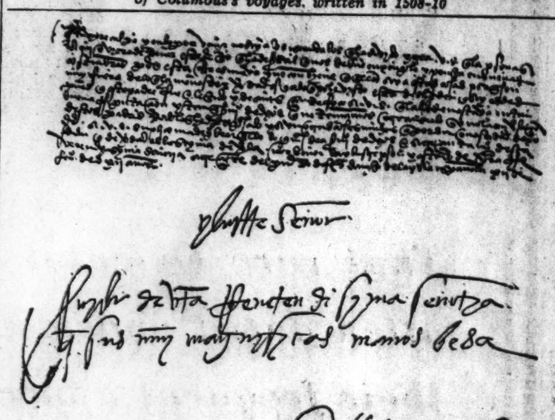
The erroneous judgment of an able statesman is revealed in Gladstone's letter to Cyrus T. Field. After the Civil War had been going on for 18 months, Gladstone believes that "you have failed," says that the impossibility of success has been proved.

Matter of less interesting content enlivens for us the addition of Alaska to the territory of the United States, recalls the words of Garfield and of Roosevelt and of Harding. Dramatic movement that began with the country's discovery subsides as the pageant of the past blends into the peace of the present.

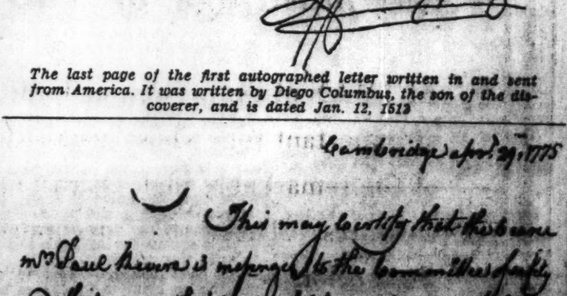


Photos by courtesy of Rosenbach Company, New York

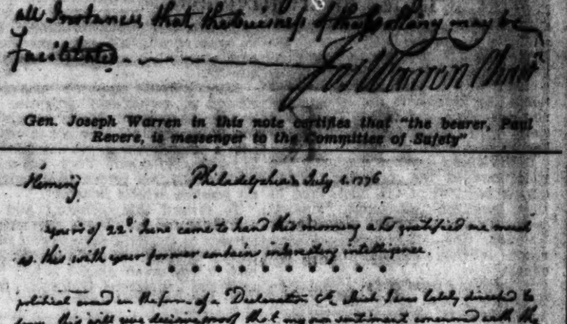
A portion of the first page of the only known contemporary record of Columbus's voyages, written in 1508-10



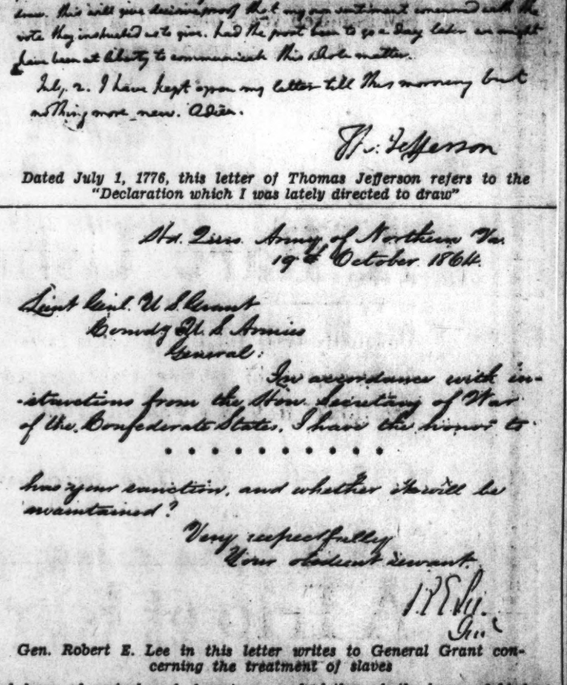
The last page of the first autographed letter written in and sent from America. It was written by Diego Columbus, the son of the discoverer, and is dated Jan. 12, 1513



Gen. Joseph Warren in this note certifies that "the bearer, Paul Revere, is messenger to the Committee of Safety"



Dated July 1, 1776, this letter of Thomas Jefferson refers to the "Declaration which I was lately directed to draw"



Gen. Robert E. Lee in this letter writes to General Grant concerning the treatment of slaves

Buyers Liked the Prices

The Flayderman sale held in the American Art Association Galleries on April 17 and 18, totaled $86,320 for the two sessions. As there were 368 lots the average price secured was $263.

Much curiosity was expressed, before the last sale, concerning the probable power of the McIntire name to enhance the value of a piece of cabinetwork attributed to him.

Most of those with long experience in the business seemed doubtful of its potency; very few, confident. The result showed that the name was given appreciable weight, but did not arouse great enthusiasm.

Of the articles illustrated on this page on April 11, the two tables and the bureau, each partly shown, went for $450, $200 and $600, reading from left to right. The dressing chest pictured in the advertisement on the same page brought $650.

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By permission of Curtis Moffatt, London

With terraces at several levels, this modern type of bookcase has lines that avoid the dull monotony of the usual single rectangle

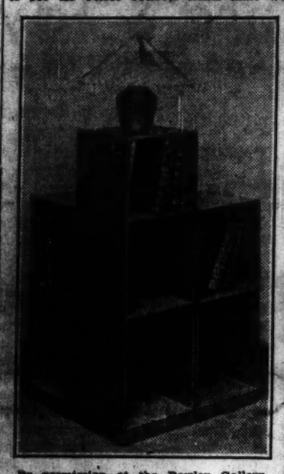
Modern Bookcases Save Space

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

OUR views as to the appropriate way of housing books have considerably changed of late years, if for no other reason than that we dislike to be bound by tradition. The first step toward freedom came when people saw that it was no longer necessary to pack shelf upon shelf until they reached the ceiling and a step ladder was required to reach the topmost books. In place of this wall covering of leather-backed bindings came the low, built-in bookcase, also the delightful piecemeal case that expands shelf by shelf as the owner's library grows.

But the modern furniture designer saw the decorative possibilities of a bookcase placed not necessarily back to the wall but projecting at some handy angle into the room. Formed of square, or oblong, boxlike partitions of diminishing lengths, instead of a flat top there is a series of steps at different heights. On these may be placed vases of flowers or objects of art, which show to better advantage than when seen in a row on the ordinary low flat-topped bookcase.



By permission of the Rowley Gallery, London

The three upright sections of this model are connected by hinges, allowing their positions to be changed at will

One such design made an attractive fitment in the corner of a room near a window in a small flat. Under the window was placed a wide shelf which formed a study or writing table, with reference books conveniently close at hand.

A delightful variation of the small bookcase in box form has three sections. The side ones have double recesses and the center one three. The latter, being higher than the side sections, forms a pedestal for a lamp or bowl of flowers. The three partitions are hinged together which allows of their being arranged in a variety of ways. When placed in a room conveniently near a chair they look as pleasing as they are useful. Made of laminated wood, this case is lacquered in a delightful Chinese blue or in some other color to match the room.

The book table is an up-to-date model that is very popular at present. One of the latest designs is made round instead of the usual square shape, the triangular recesses between the four bookcases being useful for holding folded newspapers.

Newspapers are less easily disposed of than books. To make good this deficiency, a little oblong table is provided with a couple of undershelves for papers and magazines. Another idea is a comfortable armchair for reading fitted with locker sides into which newspapers can be popped.

A modern combined china cupboard and bookcase has the center devoted to china and the sides to books. It is characterized by an uneven top effect, the cupboard portion being slightly raised above the bookcase sides.

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When a house has been closed it needs little attentions of this sort to make it revive and seem lived in again. Or one comes to it with more critical eyes and different needs. And what apartment ever survives a New York winter without a certain amount of dilapidation that often a few such touches will be enough to restore? In Au Quatrieme you will find accessories of decorating which will accomplish marvels at small expense. They are right always, and for the most part they are not to be found elsewhere.

WANAMAKER'S—FOURTH FLOOR, NORTH BUILDING

John Wanamaker New York

Wanamaker Place—Ninth Street at Broadway

Indoor Greenery

THERE has been much said about the house merging imperceptibly into the grounds, as a part of the plan of the landscape gardening. That is all as it should be, but there are many old houses and many new ones where the cellars cannot be dry if the earth necessary for such planting comes in contact with the wall of the house. Householders often get around this by extending cement a short distance out from the house and planting shrubs whose branches grow both ways and give the effect of house planting. Then there are those who like a court of stone or brick to extend from the house wall at least 10 feet and sometimes 15. Sometimes a semicircular hole for a vine or shrub is left at spaces against the wall, but too often the rainwater seeps in at this point.

The modern way is to make sure of the cellar first, and then on the courts to use an iron tree. Fill this with ivy and a thing of beauty is obtained. The blank wall of the house has a living silhouette of green which is a joy in itself and when the gently undulating shadows from the friendly sun arrive, the house is still further enhanced. If a smaller space is to be covered, the iron bracket with pots of ivy may be secured to the house. If on an inside room of the house, glass bowls with flowers, ferns, or any vine.

Fine old picture frames from the fifteenth century to the present time are being exhibited during April at the Georges Petit Gallery in Paris. It is the first showing of the kind ever made and is of extreme importance and interest. These elaborate constructions are chiefly Italian and French, but include some examples of English, Spanish, German and Dutch.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

Italian Music of the Past

By GUIDO PANNAIN

V.

ROME

ITALIAN instrumental music traveled toward its destiny by two roads: the organ, with musical works which, in the seventeenth century, culminated and exhausted themselves in Girolamo Frescobaldi, and the violin which, after an activity lasting the entire seventeenth century, reached its height with Arcangelo Corelli.

As in the case of Frescobaldi, it is difficult to find a place for Corelli's music in the current chronicles of the times. Italian musical works for violin underwent a complete change during the Baroque period. With Corelli everything is essential, concise and elementary; nothing accords with the chiseled forms of the ornate and pompous style which characterized the plastic arts of the time. There is none of that overwrought imagination, of that brilliant and heated fantasy, which across the centuries voices itself through the poetry of a Marini, a Fulvio Testi and many others.

The composers for the violin were all taken up with ideals of form through which they sought to give individuality to the glutinous mass of lyricism. This was achieved toward the end of the century by Corelli with his concentration on the melodic and organic rhythmic development. The music of Corelli ushers in the new century, in which the first to appear is the gigantic figure of Alessandro Scarlatti—the ideal guardian of this new epoch of musical splendor, who was to point out to so many the road they had to follow. Alessandro Scarlatti, like all great artists, made use of synthesis of the styles of the past, and in the fullness of his power gave a new impulse to the life of music. But he belonged to a century which was for Italy indigent in ideals and so he remained merely a great musician in the sense of individual technique. He was an encyclopædia of music, a master prescient of the coming generation, whose breadth of view and stability remind one of a Bach and a Beethoven. But Bach was the outcome of the Reformation, and Beethoven was permeated with the logic of an idealism through which the new world was to reveal its destiny, whereas the art of Alessandro Scarlatti stood isolated in its technical grandeur.

A Splendid Isolation

And this was to be the destiny of all Italian music of the eighteenth century, the epoch which gave to Italy so many great artists, in an environment which did not understand them and which stifled their activities with a splendid isolation.

Great artists were Antonio Vivaldi, Domenico Scarlatti, Lamartini and those ingenious precursors of the future, the clavicinists — Galuppi, Rutini and Paradies, whose activities had no historical value for Italian music.

However much we may admire enthusiasm for research work, we are not in sympathy with those students of old Italian music who strive to vindicate Italy's claim to being the starting point of instrumental music. That the first forms of the sonata and the modern symphony were found in Italy and prospered there is an undeniable fact, and doubtless this fact is evidence of brilliant episodes in Italian musical history. However, no one can deny that forms of art—deprived of the historical interest which regards them as a product of circumstances—are of no value in themselves unless they contain something of the universal, such as an individualized aspect of an idea. The sonata and the symphony, which flourished so richly under Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven, are of value because of what Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven put into them and not because of any objective value of the form.

Therefore it is a mistake to draw comparisons between the origin and development of Italian music of the eighteenth century and the German music of more than half a century later, influenced by a totally different inner life. The Italian sonata, concerto and symphony of the eighteenth century are the masterpieces of an individual lyrical sentiment, which, especially in Vivaldi, reached an ideal equilibrium of form.

The Concerto Grosso

The concerto grosso of Antonio Vivaldi is, without doubt, one of the finest Italian expressions of the century. It is full of vital inspiration, ardent and lucid. The concerti called "Le Stagioni" vibrate with a delicious sense of the Georgic. The pure melodies, the spontaneous rhythmic variety, the exquisite orchestral coloring with the simple means of an orchestra of strings, a keen individuality, now robust and decisive, now tender and impassoned—all these are the basic characteristics of this great poet of the orchestra.

The concerto grosso of Vivaldi is as concentrated and powerful a musical conception as could spring from the thought of an Italian of the eighteenth century, in whose social world all great ideas of the past were suppressed, and only idyllic contemplation remained. His life was tranquil and untouched by the growing influence of Romanticism. He watched the flow of the life around him as he did the waters of a peaceful river, and his impressions detached themselves serenely. Sorrow did not perturb him, commotion left him untouched, while he lost himself in the soft melancholy of a nostalgic song.

Italy of the eighteenth century gave no heed to the voice of Vivaldi the symphonist, just as it did not listen to Sammartini and Boccherini. Supine Italy could understand only the theatrical in opera, in which it saw its own fancies reproduced to perfection. It is indeed the opera which gives Italian music of the new century its character; from it we can trace the natural descent of the great figure of Gioacchino Rossini with the "Barbiere di Siviglia."

The sonata, concerto and symphony were barren of any result for the future of Italian music. They handed down to posterity no work of art such as Beethoven gave. In the nineteenth century these forms were more than forgotten, they were ignored; and today, though they appear to be revived, it is in the garb of the most insupportable rhetoric.

[Previous articles on this subject were published in these columns Nov. 1, 1930, and Jan. 3 and 17 and March 7, 1931.]

New Plays in London

By J. T. GREIN

London

WINTER snows are melting, spring is in the air, and Easter has brought with it an avalanche of new plays. They range from the delicately romantic to the superbly spectacular, and in these separate fields some, at least, have emerged with all the promise of lasting vitality.

"Autumn Crocus" has put up a brave flower at the Lyric Theater. This fragrant little play by C. L. Anthony—a non de plume that hides the identity of a young girl who works in a furniture store—is an idyl of the Tyrolean Mountains, the story of two schoolmistresses from Eccles on a holiday. To the elder, the picturesque inn in the Tyrol is but a halting place in a workmanlike itinerary; to the younger, it is the fulfillment of a dream, and, like a dream, too intangible to grasp. Moonlight on the balcony, sunshine in the uplands, a gallant, sympathetic innkeeper—no wonder poor little Fanny is ready to play Juliet to the Romeo of her host. It needs only a chance word to shatter her romance. The innkeeper is married. Her companion's common sense, her own awakening prompt a parting which, she knows well, holds no response to her belated hero's "Auf Wiedersehen."

If the love story is somewhat too protracted in its final duet, is a trifle overweighted by the decorations of the main theme, these are so well found in their kindly studies of tourists' foibles and the amusing insistence of a convention-defying young couple that we are not disposed to dwell on a fault in a work so gay, so refreshing, so genuinely felt.

The play is beautifully acted, both in its collateral parts and in the two leading rôles. Miss Fay Compton draws a portrait of Fanny in which humor and pathos are finely balanced, and Francis Lederer meets her dawning joyousness with a boyish eagerness that invests the innkeeper with the right quality of charm.

"Charles the Third"

There is wit and whimsicality in "Charles the Third" at Wyndham's Theater, adapted by Edgar Wallace from the German of Curt Götz. But Götz is a playwright who delights in words. He molds them into a scintillating expression of his own individual and slightly satirical humor. It needs not only the apt synonym of the adapter—and here Mr. Wallace has proved his skill in a sphere definitely alien to his usual vehicle—but an elasticity in interpretation which is not the common property of our actors. Ronald Squire handles in a masterly fashion the dual parts of the Cardinal, who before he embraced the church was a brilliant diplomatist blessed with wife and child, and of the younger Charles. His dry, neat comedy and his pliability combine to lift the play from the rut of mere talk into which some of the actors thrust it. Miss Peggy Ashcroft's radiant youth and the incisive methods of Miss Mabel Terry-Lewis and Cecil Humphreys support Mr. Squire's efforts well, yet some of the sparkle of the original has evaporated.

The slender story of "The New Gossoon" by George Shiels (Apollo Theater) is again but a bowl in which to catch a foaming spate of talk. But here there is no loss of flavor, that warm, spicy flavor of humor and unconscious poetry which is the birthright of every Irishman. Mr. Shiels finds in the widowed mother, tenderly played by Miss Sara Allgood, and her feckless son, the gossoon of the title, a fresh aspect of the clash between the older and the younger generation. The spoiled boy who roams the countryside on his motor-bicycle with a girl—any girl—on the pillion instead of pulling his weight on the farm, is brought to his senses eventually by the smooth and the rough of a woman's love.

So much for the kernel of the play. It is held in a richly crusted shell of racy characterizations. The wily old poacher of Barry Fitzgerald, the diligent, devoted servant of Sydney Morgan, the blustering brother-in-law of J. A. O'Rourke add to the talk with lively, nimble tongues. Wolfe Curran in the name-part and Miss Moya Nugent as his delightfully human sweetheart enrich a portrait-gallery to which Miss Maureen Moore, Miss Betty Chancellor and Harry Hutchinson add color and variety.

Three Favorites

Easter ushered back into town three artists who can always rely on an enthusiastic welcome. The revival of G. Bernard Shaw's "St. Joan" at His Majesty's Theater reveals Miss Sybil Thorndike unimpaired in the vigor of her attack, the homely humor which she discovers in Mr. Shaw's study of the Maid, the intelligence with which she shapes the character in obedience to her conception. With the fine designs of Mr. Ricketts and some of the original members of the cast to support her, Miss Thorndike rebuilds the splendid edifice of this great play.

Sir John Martin Harvey lends his suave dignity and the strength of his clear-cut personality to the rather nebulous central character of Frederick Jackson's play, "The King's Messenger" at the Royalty Theater. But the play is disappointing as a whole since neither its message nor its intention is clearly stated by the author. While it vacillates between the mystical and the melodramatic, the ordeal of a party of travelers suspected of complicity in the theft of an important secret document lacks the conviction and the tension that a firmer treatment of the subject might have achieved.

Finally, there is Miss Marie Tempest, happily restored to the Haymarket, carrying the burden of the comedy, "Five Farthings," by A. R. Robinson, on her shoulders with such aplomb and such artistry that she disguises the thinness of a plot borrowed from a short story by Miss G. B. Stern, skims gayly over shallows, turns passages of surface sentiment into depths of genuine feeling and eventually steers her craft into the security of success. The play is obviously designed as a medium for the expression of Miss Tempest's unique gifts and, as such, it fulfills its purpose. Nor is it devoid of shrewd and amusing observation; but the fragility of its substance might have been perilous without the genius of this great comédienne.

"The Belle of New York"

Thirty-three years ago, Messrs. C. M. McLellan and Gustave Kerker's "Belle of New York" took London by storm. It was, in those days, a revelation of a new spirit in musical comedy. The statuesque chorus girls of the late 'nineties had not prepared us for the animation, the "pep" of the well-drilled American girls who swept all before them. The blonde beauty of the Belle in the person of Miss Edna May, the fascinating Fifi of Miss Phyllis Rankin with her casque of dark hair and her wistful eyes, the Polite Lunatic of J. E. Sullivan—his catch-words, his so-called "Dutch" accent proved a stand-by for the domestic humorist for years—above all, the stirring, heady, tuneful music, were the toast and the talk of the town.

Since those far-off days, "The Belle of New York" has never really gone into limbo. J. Bannister Howard, who fitly "presents" the current revival, has himself toured the delightful old piece up and down Britain, and taken it to the Continent too. He has staged it in the open air for the benefit of wounded "Tommies"; he must, by this time, know every word and every note of it by heart. It is, then, no matter for surprise that so much of the old tradition, the old business established by the George Lederer Casino Theater Company of New York, should be preserved in the production at Daly's Theater.

But, whilst the older generation browsed reminiscently on the antics of the Portuguese Twins (ably played by Jack Frost and Albert Goodwin) with their concerted action, their shared devotion for the Queen of comic opera and their intermittent rages, while the Gentle Lunatic of Norman Page, in pursuit of Mr. Bronson evoked many a chuckle, it is, undoubtedly, in its humor that "The Belle of New York" has dated.

Fortunately, the strength of this musical comedy lies in Kerker's enchanting melodies and the fine crescendo of his ensemble music, which rises to its height in the splendid finale of the first act. It has lost none of its glamour or its panache; it roused the audience to a pitch of enthusiasm that was in itself a tribute to the vitality of the whole pre-jazz score. It was, too, extremely well sung, with the pure soprano of Miss Kathleen Burgis rising above the chorus in the leit-motif: "For she is the belle of New York." Miss Burgis, not unlike Miss Edna May in feature, triumphed by her excellent singing over a weighty vig and a lack of finish in movement and gesture.

The little French rival in the affections of young Harry Bronson (admirably played and sung by Patrick Waddington) found a charming exponent in Miss Lorna Hubbard. This Fifi is not charged with the slight suggestion of tragic depth that was part of Miss Rankin's impersonation, but hers is, nevertheless, an appealing, sincere performance, and her songs are well rendered. Miss Dorothy Ward made the most of a fine stage presence in the part of Cora Angelique, the comic opera "star." She has an excellent sense of humor, which does not need the exaggeration into which she is too prone to fall in order to get its effect. Bert Byrne as Bronson Senior fitted into the cast-iron frame of the part with a genial ease of manner that disguised its limitations.

The two real personal hits of the evening were made by Johnny Schofield and Miss Molly Fisher as that joyous couple of Pell Street characters, Bill the Pugilist and his girl, Mamie Clancy. They took full advantage of the more elastic nature of their respective rôles.

The Philadelphia Grand Opera Company, affiliated with the Curtis Institute of Music, announces that during the season of 1931-1932 a series of 20 performances will be presented. The conductors will be Leopold Stokowski, Fritz Reiner and Eugene Goossens, and Wilhelm von Wymetal Jr. will again stage the company's productions. The repertoire will include several new operas and ballets not heretofore presented in America. "Wozzeck," by Alban Berg, which was given its American première by the Philadelphia Grand Opera Company on March 19, will be presented early in the season.

Photograph by A. Fulethan

EUGENJA LICZBINSKA

The Dance at a Chamber Festival

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

BODILY movement undoubtedly has some relation to rhythmical sound, if government officials at Washington know anything about it. For were this not the case, the men directing the affairs of the Library of Congress would hardly have determined upon dance scores for starting off the Festival of Chamber Music, held under the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge endowment on April 23, 24, and 25. And let's see whom Uncle Sam's music chief, Carl Engel, selected to furnish a program; or, more exactly, to provide a brief opening number. First—shall we give first mention to the choreographer or to the composer? The choreographer, of course — Irene Lewisohn, whose fancy inclines toward medieval subjects. Second—the composer, and let him be called, for the purpose in hand, arranger—Carlos Salzedo, especially at home with musical problems that have in them French elements and complications. Third—the principal executant, Eugenja Liczbinska, who has a latter-day technique in pantomime, interpretative action, or whatever the right word or phrase may be, and who has the ability to take care of herself when made to rely on her own artistic initiative.

Slight, indeed, the connection between the dance and music often seems; so indirect and insignificant that a case could with difficulty be sustained for it, were all the educational force of the nation, together with the judicial, military, and naval, applied to the task. In fact, neither force nor persuasion counts here. It's just a sort of thing that remains true until somebody stirs up controversy, when it at once looks the opposite of true; then it becomes true again as soon as the disputants make peace.

Practical Adjustments

For the best practical adjustment of matters, have a director who understands both dancing and music, and who possesses the knack of getting choreographers, composers and executants to do their utmost. Was not Diaghileff such a one, with his Ballet Russe? What achievement, when he supervised production! Alas, his collaborators were masters only while they toiled under him. They lost the greater part of their cunning the moment they began to work independently.

But the ball is rolling; and the dance that Diaghileff, Isadore Duncan and whoever else you may like to name set in motion takes on fresh development every season. And oh, this is a small affair to which I am calling attention, this episode asked for by Mr. Engel, choreographed by Miss Lewisohn, composed by Mr. Salzedo and danced by Miss Liczbinska. A tiny sheaf of old tunes, a half dozen of Troubadour origin and a couple besides of I know not what less remote source; "charming airs," as I recall Mr. Salzedo holding them up to admiration; "pretty little ditties," I remember Miss Liczbinska deprecatingly speaking of them. (Miss Liczbinska, by the way, looks not unlike a statue, of moderate size. The first syllable of her name, if I mistake not, makes fair rhyme with the niche, were she really marble, wherein she would stand.)

Miss Liczbinska I have referred to as the principal executant. But that's an old-fashioned way of talking. In modern fairness, I should name also her associate mime, Charles Weidman; for the days of the absolute prima ballerina are past. Men have risen to equality with women since the adoption of the Greek idea of no-shoes-on-your-feet, and of other ideas historic or newly conceived.

One Plane of Emotion

Regarding, however, the ancient French musical material, we need not hesitate to describe it as pretty much on one plane of emotion; and we may agree with a remark of Mr. Salzedo himself, that the mood is not too gay. An advantage, this, doubtless, to dancers, who, for what reason I have yet to learn, are prone to affect the monotonous. One of the most interesting studies that Mary Wigman presented, when lately visiting America, bore the title, "Monotonie." A startlingly expressive ballet diversion that Ruth Page lately put on at the Guild Theater was designated on the program as "Iberian Monotonie." So I, for my part, am willing, with regard to the modern art of the dance, to apply the French saying with the thought reversed, and to observe: The more it stays the same, the more it changes.

Probably Mr. Engel, as a musical librarian, was impressed with the documentary value of the dance. At any rate, he imposed upon Mr. Salzedo the order to set them to chamber music accompaniment, employing the use of stringed instruments of early type, including those of the viol family. But who in the world could invest them with the plain harmonies that their period demands and make people consider them worth crossing the street, to say nothing of traveling some hundreds of miles, to hear? Nothing for it, then, but to call the ballet to assist with plastic illustration and elaboration; to summon the practiced Miss Lewisohn to write a scenario, and to invite expert Miss Liczbinska and Mr. Weidman to do the required picturing in pose, step and gesture.

British Film Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"Tell England," an epic of Gallipoli, adapted from Ernest Raymond's book, is without doubt an admirable film. It is directed by Anthony Asquith and Geoffrey Barkas, and is, on the whole, the best war film we have seen yet. It is restrained and does not go in for super-effects. It is just the simple story of two friends at the Dardanelles, showing the everyday life of an officer in the Gallipoli trenches, where so much quiet heroism was shown. The object of the play is the same as that of the book, to tell England what her sons did in that phase of the war, and how cheerfully they did it, even to the last. It does on the screen what "Journey's End" did on the stage; only, in our opinion, it does it somewhat better from the point of view of propaganda; anyone seeing this picture should surely forever set his face against war.

It is a simple, deeply moving story. The photography is excellent throughout the Gallipoli scenes, though not so good in England, where it is inclined to be foggy. But many of the Gallipoli scenes, especially those of the landing in Suvla Bay, are magnificent, and serve to show the strange mixture of beauty and horror, which is sometimes characteristic of war. Some gruesome glimpses of war incidents are here given, but never once do the directors overstep the bounds of good taste. The whole picture is, as it describes itself, an epic. Cyril Harbord and Tony Bruce are excellent as the two young men. Fay Compton has a small part as Mrs. Doe, which she plays well; and the remainder of the cast all do their work thoroughly well.

The Oxford Theory

The Oxford-Shakespeare Case Corroborated, by Percy Allen. London: Cecil Palmer. 7s. 6d. net.

This book advances Mr. Allen further along the road to his solution of "The Shakespeare Mystery." He is one of those—an increasing number—who hold that the Shakespeare plays were for the most part written by Edward de Vere, seventeenth Earl of Oxford. His theory is that there existed at the time a secret band of writers whose work was mainly political propaganda, used by Queen Elizabeth, who paid the leader of the band, Oxford, £1000 a year out of secret service funds. Among others of the supposed band were Francis Bacon, Ben Jonson and Shakespeare himself, who, it is contended, was prepared to take upon himself the blame for works published in his name.

Mr. Allen's book is given over largely to Ben Jonson, who seems to have been very jealous and to have done his best by allusions in his plays to reveal the alleged fraud. In this he was helped by de Vere, who never altogether appreciated his forced anonymity.

In pursuing these studies Mr. Allen exposes many curious tricks which give color to his statements; but he does not seem to disprove the genius of Shakespeare. Whilst Mr. Allen has not got hold of the whole truth, in his theory of a "gang" he is undoubtedly right. Where he goes wrong is in the attempt to dethrone Shakepeare. What Ben Jonson has written and what Mr. Allen admits of Shakespeare point to the presence with the "gang" of a mighty genius for play doctoring; and as for his silence, well, this may be attributed to his sense and amiability quite as much as to incapacity.

This is an extremely interesting and a learned book; but not altogether convincing. C. F. A.

Queensland Music Notes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRISBANE, Queensland. — The first concerts of the Australian tour of Dame Clara Butt and her husband Kennerley Rumford were given March 12 and 16 before large audiences. These artists had just concluded a tour of the East. Dame Clara Butt, as regal in appearance and as generous as ever, opened her second concert with a set of new numbers. Songs by Dvorak, to the accompaniment of piano and organ. They were sung with insight and with rich beauty and power of voice.

Dame Clara, having mastered the inflections of the Japanese tongue during her tour of the East, sang in that language two songs, "Imazo" and "Chinkoro-Koinu," by Kosaku Yamada, the latter song causing much delight with its humor and charm.

Kennerley Rumford's interpretations are always given with artistry and insight. He sang old Irish famine songs, arranged by Charles Wood, with pathos, and "The Gentle Maiden" (Somervell) with exquisite charm. "I Love the Jocund Dance" received its full share of applause.

The concert terminated with the ever popular duet, "The Keys of Heaven." George Sampson gave valuable assistance at the organ. Miss Cicely Murray, a niece of Dame Clara Butt, accompanied on the piano.

A Musical Liquidation

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

PARIS

AS EVERY year at a similar period, the Parisian orchestral societies are proceeding with what one might call the liquidation of their stocks. It is the time when they suddenly keep all the promises made in the course of the season to young composers whose unpublished scores they have retained. They place on one program all these "first performances" which are awaited more impatiently by their authors than by their audience. The Parisian public, replete with classical masterpieces, refuses to make the effort necessary to understand unknown scores. It is before empty benches that the orchestras have given the greater number of their novelties.

Yet more than one of these works was interesting. There was, first of all, with Straram, an "Overture for an Imaginery Operetta" by Jean Rivier. This extremely gifted composer is about to take a prominent place in the musical history of our time, although he has not thought it his duty to found his career upon publicity. He simply saturates himself with the atmosphere of his age and he writes solid works, reduced to the essential and always respectful of the dignity of art. We have not forgotten his "Overture for a Don Quixote" whose merit was incontestable.

The work that he presents today is no less successful This time again it is a question of an overture dedicated to a hypothetical operetta which is the ideal synthesis of the genre. Rivier has not attempted here to copy Messager or Offenbach. He has only wished to transpose symphonically all that can be extracted in the way of lightness, grace, melodic elegance and orchestral ingenuity from this genre, of which Mozart is the true originator. this overture, which is full of gayety, abounds in happy touches and "sounds" admirably. It obtained a deserved success.

Music for a Film

The "Figures sonores" of Delannoy was also heartily applauded. This score was written for one of those fine educational films in which Jean Painlevé studies with so much ability the phantasmagorios of submarine fauna and flora. It is regrettable that Walter Straram was not able to project these splendid pictures at the same time that he performed a score which glitters with light and reflections. The screen is, in fact, the natural complement of certain scores, and in a few years' time the union of music and the motion picture will be used generally and in the happiest way. Why struggle against the inevitable and try to defer this progress?

We had, then, to resort to our imagination alone to localize as best we might the quick, supple and gliding movements which, in the musician's thought, accompanied the evolutions of the submarine people. But in spite of all, this work gave us a pure, musical pleasure of charming quality.

Albert Wolff and his musicians offered a magnificent program. By prolonging their rehearsals and giving themselves no rest, they got in readiness a dozen works as yet unpublished or rarely played here. They thus made up two bills that presented the greatest possible artistic interest.

To reward this orchestra and its conductor for the efforts, the regular patrons of the Salle Gaveau ran away as fast as their legs could carry them, and it was to an almost empty hall that the Lamoureux Orchestra, conducted successively by Albert Wolff and Louis Masson, achieved their brilliant exploits.

M. Lenfant's "Tombeau de Rameau" is a remarkable imitation of ancient music in which we can appreciate the solidity and elegance of style of this musician who does not occupy the place he deserves amongst the musicians of our time.

M. Abita's "Baiser de Cléopâtre" is a rather conventional work without great originality. But there is to be found in it no trace of prosaicism or bad taste. With known means, this musician has composed a well balanced work in which he expresses with tact and proportion ideas that are without daring. It is a fine ochestral page, the sound of which is always pleasant.

We were then introduced to an extremely interesting work by Baltasar Samper, called "Chansons et Danses de l'Ile de Majorque." Samper is a musician and musicologist of the élite, well known to all who are interested in the artistic activity of Barcelona. He is a great friend of France and he has rendered France and French artists the most valuable services. It is then a real pleasure to see Albert Wolff include in his program a work as remarkable as this suite of vividly colored pictures, wherein the magic of timbre never ceases to work its spell. This work was warmly applauded. It will certainly remain in the repertory of the Lamoureux Concerts.

Other Foreign Works

Another work by a foreign musicographer was the "Impressions de Buenos-Ayres" of José André, the eminent critic of the Nacion. These reveries upon the shores of the Riachuelo, this Spanish fair and fête, are painted with extraordinary vigor and certainty of touch. Polytonality is, in this case, justified by the subject, and it is used, moreover, with great cleverness. This work of correct proportions and fresh color obtained the liveliest success with the public.

At the Paris Symphony Orchestra Monteaux also gave us two first performances. The Symphony No. 5 of Conrad Beck contains absolutely no melodic or rhythmical invention. The author is inspired by the "Mastersingers," "Tristan" and the "Valkyrie," but no effort of invention is attempted by the musician.

Alban Berg's work is of a very different character. One finds in these fragments from his lyric drama "Wozzeck" the enchanting character of "Pierrot Lunaire," Schönberg has really revealed his marvelous secret to his pupil. There is wonder in this music, whose audacities of writing do not shock. One perceives therein an impression of deep humanity that holds and dominates one. This was too fleeting a contact with a perturbing work whose appeal is irresistible. Here is really musical invention. Let us congratulate Alban Berg.

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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

Words—and Haidée Wright

By E. C. SHERBURNE

NEW YORK

SEVEN months ago Charles Hopkins presented Benn W. Levy's "Mrs. Moonlight" at the Charles Hopkins Theater. Two months ago, to make room for Milne's "Give Me Yesterday" for the Hopkins subscription audiences, "Mrs. Moonlight" was moved to the Little Theater, where it is still running with Edith Barrett starred as the young wife who wished that the years should not mark their passage in her face. Behind the fantasy is a panorama of gentle charm, a celebration of the domestic virtues, an affirmation of the survival of the finer human impulses, through three generations of an English family.

It is an eerie theme, utilizing the theater's special possibilities for playing upon the audience imaginatively in a story that blends mystery with romance. Providing a sort of chorus for the action is a Scottish housekeeper, the one person in the family who has the clue to the strange comings and goings of Sara Moonlight, for whom time stands still. This housekeeper is played by Haidée Wright, known to American audiences chiefly for her work in this part, as Fanny Cavendish in "The Royal Family," as Gertrude Rhead in "Milestones," as Miss Kite in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," and as Queen Elizabeth in "Will Shakespeare." She played with E. H. Sothern in "The Two Virtues" and with Ethel Barrymore in "Tante," among other engagements in the United States.

* * *

So far as the number of words she has to speak is concerned, Minnie in "Mrs. Moonlight" is one of Miss Wright's slightest rôles. In England she played Queen Elizabeth in Shaw's "Dark Lady of the Sonnets" as well as in "Will Shakespeare." "I don't think a player should do the same sort of part in two successive plays," she was saying as she removed the dark underlining of her eyes, put on for the final act of "Mrs. Moonlight," which had just concluded a matinée.

Wrapped in a lavender robe, her white hair crinkling around her hands, Miss Wright applied a towel vigorously, then turned smilingly to talk, her brown eyes now sparkling with reflections from her pink cheeks where they had been dull before because of their dark surroundings. We were startled, for, though we had watched this actress in six parts since she first appeared in the United States with Forbes-Robertson, we had never before seen the gayety of Haidée Wright. We knew that the theater has missed something here, just as it has so far failed to offer George Arliss in a part that brings out the full flavor of his personality.

Minnie, the housekeeper in "Mrs. Moonlight," establishes herself in the play, as Miss Wright acts her, more by virtue of what she is than by benefit of the lines given her to speak. This, indeed, is largely one of those "thinking" parts that young actors generally dislike. Only those who have worked long enough in some field of expression to learn that art often begins where words leave off could do much with a rôle that is filled with reticences, taciturnities and laconic hints of "I could tell such things—if I would." In the part as Miss Wright acts it there are many moments of unspoken sympathy, wordless indications of understanding, humorous passages of Sphinx-like wisdom.

Outside the Moonlights' drawing-room seen by the spectators, this Minnie reminds us, there is the world; yet in this little space that world is reflected in miniature, with all its motives, selfish and unselfish. We have always hesitated to read things into a player's acting, but in the work of some of them there has often been such a vivid sense of the unrolling of a tapestry of unspoken thought and emotion that we have longed to ask such a player, of whom Haidée Wright is an example, if there is justification for such response to acting.

"You are right," she said quietly, and explained that audiences get such impressions when the player develops thoughts and emotions around the words of his part. This envelopment of the words in thinking and feeling—based on memories, appreciations and conjectures—gives a deepened reality to those words and extends beyond them into a sort of universal language of understanding, for which the spectator finds the key in his own experiences.

* * *

She recalled attending a theatrical performance in Paris with her brother, Fred Wright Jr. He could follow the rapid Parisian speech easily, but she soon found herself not trying to get the words. Now and then he would translate a phrase, but she would pat his hand with a "Sh!" When the curtain fell on the first act he asked her if she wasn't bored, not understanding it all. "No," she replied, "I think I get the actors more clearly without the words."

"Words," she went on, "often get in the way. Sometimes we say something and afterward realize that the words hadn't expressed just what we meant." We recalled a saying of Stanislavsky's: "Actors often hide behind words." Joseph Jefferson says in his autobiography that learning the words of a rôle is a small part of acting. David Warfield once told us that in the course of five years of acting in "The Music Master" he had found that he could dispense with 2000 words in his part, words that proved to be limitations upon his expression of thought and emotion in the rôle of the German musician who was unable to reveal his identity to his daughter.

Once after a performance of "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" in London, Miss Wright recalled, Lord Aberdeen had come into the green-room. He repeated one of Miss Kite's lines in the play and remarked to the actress: "When you said that you were thinking of definite things in her past; you were thinking . . ." He went on in that way, defining the nature of thoughts that the mysterious lodger, played by Johnston Forbes-Robertson, had stirred in Miss Kite, even while she had given no audible response to his efforts to help her out of her hard unhappiness.

Miss Wright then added: "Sir Johnston whispered to me: 'Isn't he clever?' I could only say to our visitor: 'Your Excellency is kind, and a most sympathetic audience.'"

The talk returned to the rôle Miss Wright is now playing, and she was laughing at herself. "I had always said that a Scotch part would prove my Waterloo." Minnie's accent gave her a good deal of concern at first but now she feels that it is almost altogether right. She was helped by finding that Minnie was of the Highland Scotch, who are like the Irish and Welsh in their insight. People who do not understand them call them queer.

Fanny Cavendish, as Miss Wright acted her in "The Royal Family," was a composite of her mother—who, like her father, was on the stage for many years in England—and the American actress who was the original of the character; no, not Mrs. John Drew, as has generally been supposed. Miss Wright formed her impressions of this actress, who was noted for her wit, from stories told by another American actress, a Miss Conway, who went to England and became the wife of Osmonde Tearle. When she was playing Fanny, Miss Wright could recall how her mother would have thought and felt if she were a personage in this play. Thus many experiences went into the characterization as background for the words provided by the authors for Fanny to speak.

"When I was acting in Osmonde Tearle's company," Miss Wright added, "I had my chance when he put on 'Romeo and Juliet.' He was perhaps past his best then as Romeo, so as Juliet it was my night. Now I am having a welcome change from the queens, duchesses and grand dames that have come my way in recent years, playing a servant who is unimportant—if anybody is unimportant."

Of Many Things

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

New York

PAINTERS and sculptors at work with architects provide marked notes in the Architectural League Show at the Grand Central Palace. Murals and figures designed as part of a building integrally, as in the Mexican frescoes and in the reliefs for the Nebraska State Captol Building by Lee Lawrie, make the artist as definitely a builder as the engineer and the architect. Mr. Lawrie is working in the true vein of a nationalistic artist in that he is developing themes that owe apparently nothing in their symbolism to past civilizations. Instead of utilizing elements that had meaning merely to an alien people he selects motives that mean much to the people of Nebraska, (while sharing in the fundamentals of design that have governed expression always.

Mexican Frescoes

How powerful would be a whole movement in vein of Lee Lawrie's sculptures and the Benton murals in the New School of Research in New York City is indicated in the contemporary fresco movement in Mexico. Here is a living art, one that draws its meaning from the thought of the time in which we live instead of subsisting upon husks of past and alien cultures. Large photostat copies of frescoes by Diego and Charlot, some of them with the Spanish conquest for theme, but reflecting the democratic viewpoint of today upon autocracy and exploitation, are powerful in their significance. They make some of the decorations in other sections look trivial and insipid by comparison.

In the Swedish section, in the same way, artists may be seen at work with nationalistic themes simplified and functionalized according to modern tendencies toward mass that is in itself a decoration, and all ornament a structural entity with the whole. Henry Billing's American murals, based on machine themes, now being shown at the New School of Social Research, form a sort of appendix to this show in that they discover symbols in the modern age where too long painters have been wasming over Watteau, Fragonard and De Chavannes for the American trade. Aldo Lazzarini shows murals for the Downtown Athletic Club of New York, depicting sailboats seen as from the high angle of a skyscraper, that provide an extension for the lives of the men that dine or chat below them.

Barnard Greek Games

On April 18 the annual Greek Games between freshmen and sophomores at Barnard College, New York, were held. As the freshman class receives no handicaps in this festival competition, the sophomores won through superiority in experience, as they have 26 times in the 29 years that the games have been held. In the chariot competition the freshmen shone because of a more dramatic conception and execution under Jean MacDougall as the fiery charioteer. Dramatic content and presentation was also marked in the freshmen dance pantomime, which presented a legend connected with Artemis, who was the theme of this year's competition. As Callisto, Patricia Purvis, freshman chairman, mimed and danced expressively. The sophomore pantomime, a pictorially elaborate story of the wooing of Arethusa by the river god, was adjudged superior according to rules of the competition. Arethusa was danced by Gena Tenney, who also composed the music for this dance. During the athletic competitions excitement among the classes ran high, particularly in the relay hoop rolling and torch races. Throughout the afternoon the popularity of the sophomore chairman, Dorothy Crook, was marked. For the first time in the history of these games all the points in the lyric contest were awarded to one writer, Mildred Barish, a sophomore. The festival closed with crowning the victors with laurel wreaths.

At the Newareel Theater in New York, the Embassy, there was shown this week the first of a series of one-reel travel pictures with sound that are to be released generally next season. "Giants of the Jungle" is the name of the first chapter, showing the good-humored way that elephants in India submit to going into service to the natives when they are considerately treated. The music here and there is timed to the leisurely movements of the great animals as they are seen clearing thickets. One scene shows the elephants' Saturday night, as they splash in a shallow river and complacently lie on their sides that their attendants may the more easily give them a scrubbing. Finally one of the largest of the elephants is shown in all the glory of his panoply as bearer of the maharajah's howdah. Other items of the movietone newsreel include a review of incidents in former King Alfonso's career, with part of one of his short speeches in English inviting Americans to visit Spain; Kaye Don breaking Gar Wood's motorboat record in Argentine waters, a bit of an English-French soccer match in Paris, incidents on a kangaroo ranch in Australia, part of President Hoover's address to the Pan-American Union, Will Rogers at Mexico City, skating firemen in rural Germany.

Seventy members of the American Union of Decorative Artists and Craftsmen will hold an exhibition at the Brooklyn Museum May 1 to July 1 showing modern furniture, fabrics, decorations, photographs, textile designs, and various examples in the graphoic arts. Rockwell Kent will give an advance showing of several book illustration commissions upon which he is at work, prior to a painting and writing trip to Greenland. Other exhibitors will include Joseph Urban, Edward Steichen, Anton Bruehl, Henriette Reise, Gustav Jensen, Helen Dryden, Witold Reiss, Lee Simonson.

E. C. S.

"Power," One of 15 Panels by Carl Christian Mose for the New Potomac Electric Power Company Building in Washington, D. C. This Panel Is Being Shown During April and May at the Minneapolis Institute of Arts.

Carl Christian Mose

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Minneapolis, Minn.

SOME examples of the work of the young American sculptor, Carl Christian Mose, are being shown at the Minneapolis Art Institute, which thus represents this artist for the first time in the Northwest.

Mr. Mose was born in Denmark but came with his parents to America at the age of eight. A year later the boy was studying in Chicago with Lorado Taft, with whom he was associated for 15 years, and who early recognized his ability. Since that time Mr. Mose has made remarkable strides. Though not yet 30 years old, he has exhibited throughout the eastern United States and in Europe.

In the present exhibition are several miniature full-length portraits, as well as life-size portrait heads in both plaster and bronze; some imaginative work, and plaster models of architectural sculpture that he has been commissioned to make for buildings now in course of construction in Washington, D. C. One of these is a large panel called "Power," which, with 15 other panels not in this exhibition, will form a dramatic limestone frieze around the exterior of the new Potomac Electric Power Building. The panels are over six feet in height and are modeled in low relief. With a few exceptions, of which "Power" is one, they are all portraits of men to whom the world is indebted for the harnessing of electricity, such as Franklin, Faraday, Ampere, Bell, Edison, Morse and Steinmetz.

A study for St. Andrew, one of the eight statues of apostles which Mose has been appointed to make for the Washington Cathedral at Mount St. Albans, has aroused much interest. The sculptor has here shown himself thoroughly familiar with not only the formulæ but the intellectual approach of the Gothic ecclesiastical artists, and these he has admirably fused with his own concepts.

The National Fine Arts Commission last year appointed Mose the artist for the monument to be erected at Fort Sumter, S. C., in memory of Major Anderson, who so memorably distinguished himself during the bombardment of Fort Sumter in 1861. The memorial is about to be unveiled, and the plaster model, a portrait bust in low relief, hangs in the present exhibition.

One of the small full-length statues is strikingly powerful. It is called "Pioneer Woman," and embodies the sculptor's image of the gallant wives and mothers who, in the early and mid-nineteenth century, bravely accompanied their men to unknown hardships and new lands. Here the strong body is not so erect as it once was, though no less proud; toil has made the once delicate hands larger, coarser, but more capable; she stands quietly, the wind blowing her garments, and from her rather gaunt, weatherbeaten face the clear, steady eyes look off over the rugged distances of her new country. It is a superb and stirring piece of work, the emotional quality rings true, and the execution is unqualifiedly satisfying.

Mr. Mose feels that out of architectural sculpture will evolve a national art, for the new American architecture requires a new decorative treatment, one for which there is no precedent.

Since September last Mr. Mose has been the head of the department of sculpture at the Minneapolis School of Art.

The Diaghileff Ballet

The Russian Ballet, 1921-1929. By W. A. Propert. London: John Lane, Bo. Ltd.

LABELS in art, as in politics and commerce, are sometimes misleading. What three-quarters of the world knows today as "the Russian ballet" was the intensely personal creation of one man, Serge Diaghileff, who in 1909 a brilliant young rebel against the traditions of the classical ballet, which had been for half a century the glory of Russian dramatic art. The director of the Imperial Theaters, under whom he worked, thought him a misguided and dangerous innovator; and about 1905 Diaghileff left his native country for good, and settled in France. He never produced a ballet in Russia; and none of the masterpieces which made "the Russian ballets" famous in Europe and America has ever been seen on a Russian stage.

The essence of the Russian classical ballet, which was brought to perfection in the last two decades of the nineteenth century, was the miming of a story. It was a marvel of technical ingenuity, achieved by a limited number of formal steps and movements, which were laid down in textbooks and which could be executed to perfection only after years of training. The Imperial ballet was the stronghold of artistic conservatism; and Fokine, the greatest dancer of the first decade of the present century, struggled with little success to introduce the more natural and direct conception of the dance preached, among others, by Isadore Duncan.

It was Fokine who, more than anyone else, inspired the Diaghileff ballet. A beginning was made in Paris in 1909 with "Le Pavillon d'Armide" and the dances from Borodin's opera "Prince Igor"; and in the next year came the famous "Fire-Bird." Diaghileff, with Fokine as the leader of his company, completely set aside the classical tradition. The story becomes nothing; few of Diaghileff's ballets have even the simplest tale to tell. The dancing was the direct temperamental expression of primitive emotion. It had a verve and abandon unknown to the rigid, disciplined steps of the classical ballet, and a freedom of movement which prompted its critics to allege that its audacities had been substituted for technique. Its popularity was firmly established in Paris and London in the years immediately before the war.

The war and the revolution hastened developments already inherent in the Diaghileff ballet. It became definitely international. Most of the dancers were partners Russians for it was only there that they had for two or three generations trained in schools of ballet, and technical competence in the exacting art does not come without prolonged inspiration.

But in the selection of theme, composer and decorator, Diaghileff became a more and more ongoing eclectic. He would take almost indifferently, a scene from Shakespeare, Molière or Jean Cocteau, and one of his last productions was an unusually faithful and coherent portrayal of the story of the Prodigal Son. His composers were French, Russian and German as well as Russian; or, if he chose to adapt some earlier composer, he would take Chopin or even Handel as readily as Glazunoff or Rimsky-Korsakoff. His most successful designers, after the loss of the incomparable Bakst, were Matisse and Picasso. The Diaghileff ballet, in the post-war years which produced "The Three-Cornered Hat," "The Blue Train" and "The Sailors," may be described as the marriage of Russian dancing with French modernist art.

Diaghileff remained to the end something of a dilettante, a brilliant improviser. His temperament suited him to be the master of an art which expresses par excellence the joy of living. Diaghileff was an isolated artistic phenomenon. He followed no tradition; he never repeated himself; he founded no school. His was a triumph of spontaneous artistic personality. There was nobody to take his place; and the Diaghileff ballet passed away with its creator. Less than two years have elapsed since its last brilliant season in London, but it is already a memory which can never be recalled.

An Archæological Detective

Studies in Medieval Painting, by Bernhard Berenson. New Haven: Yale University Press. $18.

MR. BERENSON has carried on his work of attribution with the ingenious technique of an archæological detective. His "method" of pursuit is intensive and extensive: it requires great knowledge and patience, intuition and synthetic understanding. Like the paleozoölogist, he can construct a beast from a single fossil tooth. In seemingly irrelevant details he finds unmistakable marks of identity which lead him to discovery of the makers of pictures.

Having sorted the material of the Renaissance to a degree of satisfaction, specialists are working backward to the analysis of the works of the Middle Ages. Mr. Berenson treats miniatures, early paintings of Constantinople, Italian painters of the Speculum. He is concerned with "slovenly bulges," with the degree of "grasp and grip" in the hand of a saint, with script and arabesques and schematisations, with dignity and monumentality and splendor. He seeks his clue where he may find it and he contrives his discovery by extraordinary means.

At times, he makes a general statement from a vast experience with the particular, and it is a valuable one to the student. Thus, for example: "Painters are most timid, most laborious, most precise in the beginning of their careers, and if they are gifted with a capacity for growth they gradually get bolder, easier, looser as they advance."

Once in a while he passes on a suggestion as to what a student might well apply himself to. "The history of dress should be written and illustrated in such detail that we could follow in chronological sequence every slight change." Such a history would help greatly to place and date a work of art. He also suggests the study of iconography.

There may be differences of opinion with Berenson. Those specialists who use X-ray methods of identification may have other and more cogent reasons for their attributions. But the logic is often more interesting than the conclusion. And one should mention that even if there may seem to be an excess of this "method" approach that will become tedious to anyone but a specialist, there always remains Mr. Berenson's literary style of charming clarity and elegance.

D. A.

London Water Color Exhibitions

By FRANK RUTTER

LONDON

IN THE London art world spring is always heralded by an outcrop of water color exhibitions. The Royal Academy invariably opens its summer exhibition on the first Monday of May. But April is given over to the water-color societies, of which the oldest established is the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors, which was founded in 1804 and is familiarly known as the "Old Water-Color Society." This society is now holding its one hundred and ninety-sixth exhibition at its own gallery, 5A Pall Mall East.

Its chief rival was known on its foundation in 1831 as the "New Society of Painters in Water Colors," but is now termed the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colors, and this is at present holding its centenary exhibition at the Institute, 195 Piccadilly. Possessing three rooms to the older body's one, the Institute always has the larger exhibition; but the Institute is distinctly an old-fashioned body, giving little encouragement to modern tendencies, but providing the public with highly finished anecdotal pictures and large landscapes scrupulously finished, which often look as if they had been painted in oils. Indeed, the president, Sir David Murray, uses a kind of tempera for his delicate, meticulously finished landscapes, which carry on the tradition of Millais and Leader. Terrick Williams, the vice-president, is a more vigorous painter and his decorative, open-air style is seen to advantage in his "Boats, St. Ives."

Martin Hardie

Of all the exhibitors at the Institute, however, Martin Hardie is the one who shows the nicest sense of the limitations of water color and the qualities most appropriate to the medium. Head of the department of drawings and engravings in the Victoria and Albert Museum, Mr. Hardie has the taste of a scholar and does not try to make water color do the work of oil. Though modest in dimension and style, his delicate impressions of "Wargrave on Thames" and "Seine from Villeboise" are two of the best things in the Institute. Good decorative drawings are also shown by Anna Airy and Dorothy W. Hawksley, while Sir William Orpen shows a masterly little study in red chalk of his wife, "Lady Orpen."

The Pall Mall exhibition maintains a much higher standard and the exhibits adhere to the purest and best traditions of British water-color art. The names of D. Y. Cameron, George Clausen, W. Russell Flint, Oliver Hall, C. J. Holmes, Henry Rushbury and Walter W. Russell suffice, as a beginning, to indicate the high standard and wide variety of style in this exhibition. Further, while containing within its ranks practically all the best senior workers in this medium, the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors keeps itself young and in touch with the modern movement by wise recruiting at election time. Last year it elected to membership Robert Austin, who this year justifies the honor then paid him by contributing the best figure subjects of the exhibition. His is a charming domestic art, his subjects consisting principally of a mother and child busy in a bathroom, but Austin has so fine a style of draftsmanship and design, so tender a sense of color and handling, that out of the everyday affair of baby's bath he has produced a series of masterly water colors of lasting charm and distinction.

A Brilliant Début

A brilliant début is also made by the newly elected Claude Muncaster, a young artist who specializes in shipping and industrial subjects and has a fine sense of design in addition to being a good draftsman. Most original and really lovely is his "Foremast from the Main Topmast Cross Trees"—a clear-ringing harmony in blue and silver-white, based on the sails of a square-rigged ship. It has the austere majesty of an abstract design, yet is made warm and human by the interest of its old associations "Steel Works, Bilbao" and "The Alastor in the Surrey Docks" are two other delightful water colors, showing the artist's keen eye for the significant in life and the effective in design. It is an open secret that Claude Muncaster is the son of the distinguished Sussex landscape painter, Oliver Hall, but with characteristic independence, this young painter refuses to borrow reflected glory from the luster of his father's reputation and so exhibits under his first and second names only.

By a curious coincidence the only other new member elected this year, Katharine Clausen, is also the child of a distinguished artist who is already a member of the "Old Society." Miss Clausen is a brilliant colorist with a fine sense of decorative pattern, as we see in her landscape, "Cape Clear Island," and like Mr. Muncaster well deserves her election by reason of her own talent and genuine gift for painting.

Laura Knight, Lamorna Birch, Anning Bell, Reginald Hunt and Adrian Stokes are other notable contributors who help to make this oldest of English water-color societies still the best and youngest in the vitality and excellence of its work.

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Amusements Amusements

CHICAGO

WHAT A HOTEL MAN IS DOING FOR THE THEATRE IN CHICAGO

From offering the traveler physical comforts—a soft, downy bed, satisfying food—to proffering him a welcome relaxation in the form of amusing, entertaining drama seems a logical step, indeed. Yet it was not until Mr. Tracy C. Drake, President of The Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, assumed the management of Chicago's distinguished theatre, THE BLACKSTONE that any hotel man had undertaken this step.

Mr. Drake's entry into the field of producing dramas is regarded as "unique in the annals of the theatrical world". Yet, unique though it be, this undertaking is most logical. For does not a harmony of interest exist between a hotel and a theatre? They both serve *people?*

However, aside from their mutual purpose, THE BLACKSTONE HOTEL and its equally famous namesake, THE BLACKSTONE THEATRE, have much in common. For the last two decades both of these institutions have been definitely identified with the cultural and social life of Chicago. Their history is Chicago history. Their traditions are Chicago traditions. So it is fitting that these famous landmarks of international renown be united under one management.

There has long been a definite need in Chicago for sustained sponsorship of good theatrical talent. Not only have the drama-lovers of this city realized it, but the thousands upon thousands of strangers who yearly pass through this great midwestern metropolis have been cognizant of it.

Now, however, with Mr. Drake's trail-blazing venture, the theatre in Chicago enters a new era in entertainment service. And it would seem that Mr. Drake, like his father who pioneered in the hotel field a generation ago, is likewise to meet with success.

And why? Because Mr. Drake brings to his new work not only a keen foresight and proven executive ability, but better than anything else, he brings a wealth of understanding. His is the understanding of a man who has played host to countless thousands . . . from kings of countries to kings of the stage and screen . . . from stars of the artistic world as well as satellites of the scientific scene.

Mr. Drake knows bell-boys as well as he does barons . . . the master of finance, he has observed, is often more susceptible to a human-interest story than a master of the violin . . . the whims of a prima donna, he realizes, sometimes yield to the same psychology that applies to a telephone operator.

So . . . is it any wonder then that Mr. Drake so successfully meets the tastes of the public? Trained by long contact with the traveler . . . and guided by an uncanny ability to *anticipate* wants he plays host at THE BLACKSTONE HOTEL and producer at THE BLACKSTONE THEATRE . . . with refreshing consideration for the interests and welfare of the patron. Instinctively he embraces merit . . . and rejects the valueless bauble. In every sense THE BLACKSTONE HOTEL and THE BLACKSTONE THEATRE reflect the judgment of thoughtful management.

When next you come to Chicago, your visit should be enriched by the worthwhile theatrical contribution which this Chicago hotelman is arranging. He wants your leisure hours as well as your eating and sleeping hours in his city to be memorable for you.

"THAT'S GRATITUDE"
now playing at
The Blackstone Theatre
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This John Golden comedy classic, with the original New York supporting cast, including Allan Dinehart and George W. Barbier, has come direct to THE BLACKSTONE THEATRE from its seven months run at the John Golden Theatre in New York.
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Tickets for THE BLACKSTONE THEATRE may be procured at leading ticket brokers at box office prices. This is a special feature inaugurated under the new management of THE BLACKSTONE THEATRE.

THEATRE GOERS
discover new dining facilities next-door at
The Blackstone Hotel
Mr. Tracy C. Drake, in his dual role of hotel host and theatrical producer, adds another service that will be appreciated particularly by the visitor from out of town whose time is necessarily limited. A special "before-the-play dinner" at $2.50 a plate and an attractive matinée luncheon at $1.50 a plate are featured in THE BLACKSTONE Club Grill. A la carte service in the beautiful Main Restaurant.

THE BLACKSTONE stands stately and serene on Michigan Boulevard . . . a scant five or ten minutes from all stations. It looks upon placid Lake Michigan in calm and quiet meditation. Immediately adjoining and sharing in this favored location, is the entrance to the storied BLACKSTONE THEATRE. You will enjoy both.

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Desirable dates are open to attractions of character. Address inquiries to Mr. Tracy C. Drake, President, Blackstone Theatre, Chicago.
The Cort Theatre, Chicago, is also under Mr. Drake's operating direction.
Blanche Ring, Helen Raymond and Grace Huff are under contract to and management of Mr. Tracy C. Drake.

THE DRAKE HOTEL . . CHICAGO . . IS UNDER BLACKSTONE MANAGEMENT

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Maya Civilizations

A Review by DOUGLAS S. BYERS, Harvard University

The History of the Maya, From Earliest Times to the Present Day, by Thomas Gann and J. Eric Thompson. New York: Scribner. $3.50.

HERE is a volume that fills a long-felt want for a concise and readable handbook that would be well within the grasp of the layman. It contains none of the involved and detailed descriptions and calculations that have made many works on the subject of interest only to those who are specialists in the field. A shorter and more general discussion of the subject could not well be imagined.

For clear elucidation of the modern theory of the advent of man to the Americas, Dr. Gann deserves thanks. It is well to remember, however, that this is a field in which work is being constantly done, and that it is not beyond the bounds of reason to imagine that a greater antiquity for man in the Americas may some day be shown. It seems quite certain that the early immigrants from Asia were the ancestors of those responsible for the civilizations which ultimately grew up in the New World, and that they were not influenced by any possible wanderers from across the seas until the arrival of the whites.

The Leyden Plate

Dr. Gann has omitted one early Maya object that is nearly as important as the Tuxtla Statuette. It is the Leyden Plate, which was found on the border of Spanish Honduras and Guatemala. This object, like the Tuxtla Statuette, is soo small that it can easily be carried about, and might have traveled for some time before it was ultimately dropped. For this reason these two objects cannot be accepted as positive proof that the Maya were at either of the sites at the time which is recorded by the inscriptions on them. If we doubt the Tuxtla Statuette as proof of the Maya's presence at San Andres in 100 B. C., then the whole migration theory breaks down, and one is forced to admit the possibility of an indigenous development.

In treating the Old Empire, Dr. Gann has chosen an unfortunate method which leaves one with the impression that certain groups kept setting out from Uaxactun in order to found cities, although he does concede that some cities may have served as subcenters from which other cities were founded. On artistic and architectural grounds there seems sufficient basis for dividing the Old Empire into geographical provinces—the southern cities, the Peten cities, and the Usumacinta cities with their subtype of the Palenque-type cities. The method of following the cities in chronological order is confusing, and leaves the layman with an idea that the Maya were always hopping about from place to place founding cities. If one takes the geographical divisions which I have just mentioned, they may be arranged in roughly chronological order, and each division followed through as a unified development from its parent city.

Wanderings of the Mayas

Unfortunately Mr. Thompson has not followed Dr. Gann with a treatment of the ruined cities of Yucatan. True, it is not possible to date them as one can date the Old Empire sites, as a different form of inscriptions was used. It might have been well to give a slight hint of the wonders of Chichen and Uxmal, as well as something about the smaller sites. The history of the wanderings and the trials of the Maya through the troublesome times is excellently presented, however, and well worth a specialist's reading.

Dr. Gann's discussion of architecture has a glaring lacuna as far as the New Empire style is concerned, for he makes no mention of a type of building that is certainly as important as the Old Empire type. Plate VI does point out some of the features of the Yucatan architecture, but that is the sole mention that is made of it. The roof comb cannot be said to be universal, as it is rarely found in Yucatan, where its place is taken by the flying façade. There is also the marked difference in style between the naïve and free dignity of Old Empire buildings, the flamboyantly overdecorated sites, such as Hochob, and the more formal and sophisticated New Empire cities. It seems that such important differences might be at least worthy of mention.

Religion, the ceremonies and traditions, and the daily life of the people, are ably condensed from the works of early writers. These three chapters, too, should be read by all who are studying the field. In the light of ethnology much that is not understandable without it becomes readily apparent.

The Maya Calendar

For his clear and concise explanation of the intricate calendar system of the Maya, Mr. Thompson deserves the thanks of all Maya students. A more complicated and difficult subject would be hard to imagine, and a more lucid exposition practically impossible. This chapter will certainly be of value to all who are planning further study on the subject, as a better introduction would be hard to find.

Lastly, the chapter by Dr. Gann on the modern Maya makes as exhaustive a discussion of the ethnology of the region as space will permit. It is only to be regretted that he has not given some hint of the wide extent of the customs and religion that he has outlined, for they extend in slightly modified from over much of the Maya area, while he treats only the eastern portion. It is perhaps unfortunate that Plates XXV and XXVI were chosen for illustrations, as they represent scenes that are not truly Maya. Bands such as that in Plate XXV are unknown in the western Guatemala region, where the marimba holds sway, and rice, which is being hulled in Plate XXVI, will not grow in the greater part of the Maya country, or is not grown in places where it might be grown. A woman at her metate would be much more in keeping, and much more typical of the whole area.

Withal this is a good handbook. Remembering always that such a general treatment cannot have space for the discussion of minute variations, one will not go wrong in reading it as a foundation for further study, or for a general treatment of the whole field.

Foch's Own Story

A Review by SISLEY HUDDLESTON

The Memoirs of Marshal Foch. Translated by Col. T. Bentley Mott. New York: Doubleday Doran. $5. London: Heinemann. 25s.

INTERESTING as these memoirs are, they might have been very much better. Such a book should not be merely a dry record, a compilation of official documents. Nor should it be purely a personal impression. It should be at once authoritative and readable; it should combine the qualities of accuracy and vividness.

There seems to be in this book little not already known and there are surprising omissions. It has even been suggested in France that there are military inaccuracies, and to say the least Marshal Foch hardly seems to be fair at all times. His staff apparently drew up an objective recital which he went over and turned into a sort of personal narrative for two periods only. The first part deals with the events of 1914—that is to say, the beginning of the war. The second part deals with the events of March to November, 1918—that is to say, the end of the war. The years between are summed up by the associates of the Marshal in about 40 pages.

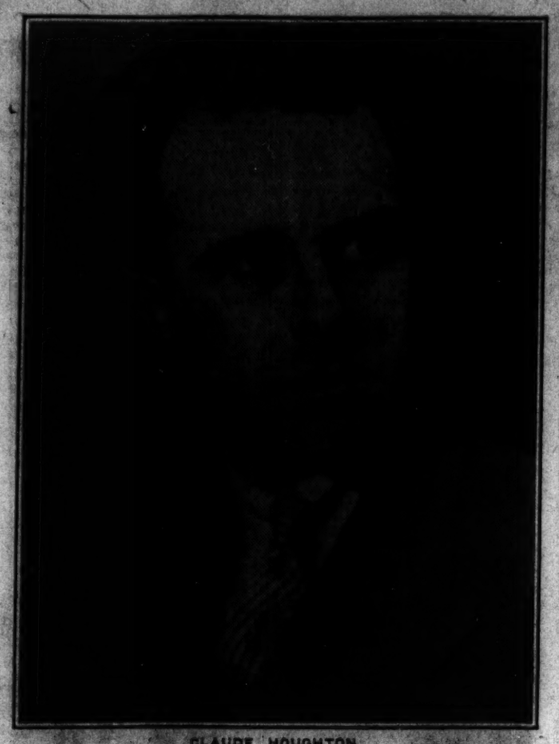
Nobody expects daily notations, gossipy revelations, anecdotes, but we should have liked more personality and color. Nevertheless, if the book is not great, as it might have been, it is highly valuable, as it must be. Certainly we do not complain that Foch did not have time to work over the whole of the recital, and to fortify it with his own impressions, recollections, judgments. In the circumstances he wisely confined himself to the two periods of the war in which he took the most active part. It must not, however, be supposed that he was idle in the intervening years; the interpolated recital enables the reader to see "by what successive and almost uninterrupted steps he rose to the supreme command of the Allied army and how he prepared himself to meet this formidable task."

It was not originally intended that these writings should be published so soon. They were prepared to see the light of day 20 years hence. But there have been bitter controversies, and it was thought better to release these memoirs now. The translator, Col. Bentley Mott, is well qualified; during all the time that Marshal Foch commanded the Allied armies he served at headquarters, having been appointed by General Pershing as liaison officer between him and the Marshal.

While there is much in the first part which is highly interesting, it is obviously the second part which will hold the attention of most readers. And the Marshal himself appeared to realize this, for there is a change of tone and one is led to believe that the Marshal reflected more profoundly and expressed himself with more care. His desire is apparently to avoid criticism—especially criticism of the French Government. The attitude of the Marshal, which is here dignified, discreet, and altogether admirable, renders more inexplicable the extraordinary attack, written by a confidant, which compelled Clemenceau, who had remained silent for more than 10 years, to pen his vigorous "Grandeurs and Miseries of Victory." Even the relations of Foch with the commanders of the Allied armies are treated temperately and with the desire of wounding nobody.

Foch has aimed at sobriety, and the rivalries, if not hidden, are not insisted upon. Doubtless it is true that there were resistances and intrigues. When Foch was given supreme command it was not always easy to obtain the willing coöperation of the Allied generals. Foch, instead of issuing commands, which would have to be either obeyed or rejected, employed a good deal of tact. He wished to persuade the others that victory was possible in certain conditions; and it was only when his successes proved that his conceptions were right that Foch was really obeyed without discussion.

It should be remembered that Foch wrote long after the events and it would be surprising if mistakes had not crept in. The accuracy of this and that passage has been challenged, and it may well be that the memory of Foch is sometimes at fault. Moreover, despite his general reticence, in his judgments of persons he occasionally allows an unpleasant appreciation which is probably unjustified. But, as a whole, this book deserves to take a high rank in military literature.



CLAUDE HOUGHTON

Author of "Jonathan Scrivener," Whose New Novel, "A Hair Divides," Is Published by Doubleday Doran.

Lafcadio Hearn, in Part

Blue Ghost: A Study of Lafcadio Hearn, by Jean Temple. New York: Cape and Smith. $3.50.

THIS is a very welcome book, so much needed that we wish that Mrs. Temple had seen her way to enlarge its scope before publishing it. As it stands it is a corrective to earlier biographies of Hearn, but it does not entirely supersede them. The author's modest ambition is implied in the title; it is a "study," not a biography. But what is wanted is a biography written independently of the previous ones save in so far as they supply factual material not accessible elsewhere.

The reason for the need can be simply stated. Hearn's ancestry and upbringing, his life in the United States and in the West Indies and in Japan, more especially his way of life while in Ohio and Louisiana, offered attractive material to biographers in search of sensational and exotic material. It has been often said that a Hearn legend, similar to the Poe legend, was in process of development. The first corrective of this opinion is to state the facts of his life clearly and calmly; the second is to approach the study of Hearn's character through the study of his books. Mrs. Temple occupies too much of her slender space in mere refutation of the views of former writers on this subject. It would have been better had she made an entirely new beginning, ignoring opinion contrary to her own. But she was well advised when she chose to interpret Hearn's character by means of his book.

So regarded, the vagaries of his life fall into the proper perspective. The years of journalism and miscellaneous literary work (including some remarkable translations) which he passed in the United States are seen as preparation for the mature serenity of his life in Japan; and Mrs. Temple rightly divides his career into two periods, the pre-Japanese apprenticeship and the Japanese fulfilment. Of the early work she seems to think the literary articles contributed to the New Orleans Times-Democrat the best and most influential. She somewhat strangely underrates the value of the lectures on English literature posthumously delivered in Japan. She frankly approaches Hearn from the point of view of a convinced mystic; and this, we think, is the fundamental error of her study. Hearn would have been puzzled and perhaps amused to find himself classed among the mystics. It is true that he was much attracted to the philosophy of Buddhism and that he spent much ingenious labor upon the problem of reconciling Buddhist teaching with the theories of Herbert Spencer. But that is only to say that as a poet and an artist he delighted in discovering resemblances between ways of thought and life that superficially regarded seemed remote from one another. Nor is his interest in the theory of racial inheritance a sign that he was himself a mystic. Nor does any such conclusion necessarily flow from the fact that Hearn was always fascinated by ghost stories.

Hearn was first and always an artist, a delicate and exquisite artist; and his best claim to remembrance lies in the beautiful books in which he revealed to the West the spirit of the Japanese people. Fortunately for him and for his readers, he lived in Japan at a time when that great nation, "mewing its mighty youth," still possessed much of the quaintness and serenity and beauty of life which it inherited from forebears uncontaminated by Europe and America. That life is mirrored faithfully and delightfully in Hearn's pages. No writer of today, though endowed with all Hearn's talent, could again reflect it for us; for it is gone forever. S. C. C.

The End of a Trilogy

A Richer Dust, by Storm Jameson. New York: Knopf. $3.

THE story of Mary Hansyke and of Garton's Shipyard is now finished. In three closely printed volumes Storm Jameson has related the experiences of the stubborn girl who forced herself into the business of old Mark Henry Garton, in time became his heiress, and carried on the great shipbuilding concern through the mighty changes of the last half-century. "The Lovely Ship," "The Voyage Home" and "A Richer Dust" taken together record the changes from sails to steam, from wood to steel, from fiercely possessive capitalism to militant unionism, and finally at least in the part of the chairman of Garton's, to a supercilious recognition of Labor's demand if not of its rights.

"A Richer Dust" begins a few years before the World War. Mary has centered her affections and her ambitions for the company upon her grandson, young Nicholas Roxby. Nicholas admires his grandmother, is grateful to her, wants to please her, but will not go into Garton's.

It takes some time for Nicholas to announce this decision, and in the meantime he falls in love twice, and marries once, he goes to the war, he suffers disillusionment, not with war but with the life he left behind, and he finds out what he really wants to do. Because he will not go on with his grandmother's business she sells out. Then, in the last pages of the book, surrounded by her splendid possessions and by a vast accumulation of treasured mementoes, but bereft of her husband and her son, estranged from her best-loved daughter, disappointed in her grandson, and with her hands empty of the exacting task that has occupied them for so many years, Mary Hansyke goes quietly to rest.

"A Richer Dust" is a long, long book, made up in large measure of Mary's memories of the past; and diversified, perhaps in the hope of holding the reader's attention, by purple passages concerning Nicholas Roxby's relations with Jenny Ling, whom he married. The attempt to add zest to the story of Mary's last years by the snarls of a young love affair with which it is hard to sympathize does not quite succeed. Mary is the more interesting after all.

There is something Galsworthian in the great family circle that Miss Jameson has painted: Hansykes, Roxbys, Herveys and Lings, appearing from generation to generation. They are distinctly her own characters, rooted tenaciously in the Yorkshire soil which nurtured Miss Jameson herself. Of the three books in the trilogy this one is the most scanty in plot; the most prolific in philosophy. At times it cuts keenly into the reader's consciousness, but more because he has grown attached to Mary than because of the method or matter of this particular volume.

The Nineteenth of April

Concord Fight, the Narrative of Jeremy Lister. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. $1.50.

WHEN everything has been told, someone finds still more evidence. Just now a few scant items of information and some corroboration of earlier data have come to light in a manuscript owned by John Lister, of Shibden Hall in Yorkshire. The manuscript contains the recollections of young Jeremy Lister, written down in 1782, and describing his experiences as an ensign in the Tenth Regiment of Foot in Canada and Massachusetts between 1771 and 1775.

Extracts from this manuscript were first published in the London Telegraph in December, 1928, and were brought to the attention of Richard J. Eaton of Concord, Mass. Mr. Eaton, with the assistance of Allen French, secured permission to photostat the manuscript and arrange for publication.

The portion included in the tiny volume called "Concord Fight, the Narrative of Jeremy Lister," pertains to the events of April 19, 1775, and to Ensign Lister's experiences in Boston during the first months of the siege.

The narrative is the prosaic recital of an apparently truthful but unimaginative person. Quite naturally he had not the slightest sympathy with the rebels, whom he regarded as barbarians and monsters, and at times ridiculous. But Lister seems to have had a fine sense of honor, courage and good judgment, and was highly praised by his superior officers.

With the extracts from Lister's narrative are published a few letters that he wrote to his father during his stay in America.

Hard Facts

Charles Reade, by Malcolm Elwin. London: Cape. 12s. 6d. net.

"DEAR, kind, generous, unjust, cautious, impulsive, passionate, gentle Charles Reade," wrote Ellen Terry in 1908, and her judgment is that of all who had sympathy for the man who shared with Dickens and Wilkie Collins the leadership in the Victorian sensational novel. Moral purpose was the match that exploded Reade's sensationalism. We know it was sincere, even when it was essentially vulgar. The exposure of crying evils, the quarrels that sprang therefrom, the attack and counterattack of obloquy and denunciation, the publicity and self-advertisement it all involved, were the air he breathed. Justin McCarthy said that Reade's blood boiled with rage at the thought of unmerited suffering; but he carried his passion for truth almost to vicious lengths. To imagine Charles Reade at peace with the world is impossible.

On the other hand he was not, as many have supposed, wayward, irresponsible or eccentric. His interest in cases of injustice was severely practical. Everything had to be done with due deliberation and orderliness. His perseverence as a writer, the sheer plodding industry with which he accumulated his ammunition, are incredible. And his facts, though they leadened some of his narrative, enhanced the dramatic, sensational and "purpose" value of a great deal more. Hard facts, as he called them, were not necessarily the trudging deputies of an absent imagination, but worked upon it and set it effervescing in a kind of frenzy.

Light on Methods

The history of the writing of "Hard Cash" throws a light upon the typical source of his inspiration and on his methods. The idea of writing this attack upon the bad conduct of asylums sprang from his active interest in the case of a man who had been illegally shut up in one. Reade devoted an immense amount of his time to the man, helped him to bring a legal action and to win it. He determined then to wake the public conscience with a novel based on the case. The material which he laboriously got together included notes covering eight or ten double folio cards, press cuttings and notes from the doctor who had assisted him, which were pasted on a screen so that he could see them all at once, a long summary of every character, notes on the asylum systems, an amplification of foreign travel material supplied by his brother, not to mention the complete dossier of the case in the courts. Such diligent documentation, and such ostentatious flaunting of moral purpose and exploitation of sensation are dangerous preoccupations for an artist, but Reade's sense of suspense and theater saved him in considerable measure from himself. The dramatist in him was his salvation as a novelist. It was the curious weakness of realism that it turned instinctively to melodrama.

Reade's definite connection with the theater was however, unfortunate—the occasion of law suits, losses and disappointments. It preyed him, on the other hand, with the lifelong and ruinous friendship of Mrs. Seymour, the actress.

Taking it as a whole, the life of this turbulent man makes curiously pro-sale reading. The endless disputes about copyright, among which Mr. Elwin treads cautiously, are tedious to dwell upon, though they may remind modern authors of a debt. Some fun might have been got out of the huffy Trollope, the wily Bentley, the jealous Forster, or from Reade's own friendship was Buchanan, a man like himself, in this, that everyone quarreled with him. But Mr. Elwin is, perhaps rightly, conscious that a first, long needed biography of a great man should put down the facts first and let who will take his pleasure after.

Began to Write Late

Victorian society, as Mr. Elwin shows us, by the bland pressure of its conventions, made an unusual man all the more unusual. Reade's pious, well-bred mother felt it her duty to send him to Oxford against his inclination and to make him take Holy Orders. He refused the latter course, took a fellowship as a gesture of contrition, and was thereafter obliged by university law to remain celibate. He drifted into study of the law, and it was not until he was in his forties, having earned next to no money in his life, that his craving to write found sufficient self-confidence in him to support it. His energy and vitality became then suddenly irresistible. The more one reflects upon the man, the more definitely one feels that the intimate story of his life ought to be written by some artist in biography—though Mr. Elwin has gone as close as "hard facts" will let him. V. S. P.

Tell-Again Tales

Turn Again Tales, by Laurence Housman. New York: Holt. $2.50.
The Twilight of Magic, by Hugh Lofting. New York: Stokes. $2.50.
Tales From Norse Mythology, by Katharine Pyle. Philadelphia: Lippincott. $3.
Tales From the Crescent Moon, by May McNeer. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $5.

"DO IT again, Daddy," said the small boy, as they watched the sun set over far-away hills. And "Tell it again" is the great applause for the story-teller. We are sure that many of the stories in the books listed above will be demanded for re-serving.

As to "Turn Again Tales": Poets of course are expected to live very close to fairyland. They must never be common-sensible, but sensitive, mostly to other-worldly doings. Or, if they are sensible of common things, like cabbages for instance, they must see them bewitched into a simile by the moon, or spun into a fine ethereal metaphor by the sun. They must never, never enjoy a yellow primrose merely for what it is. Poets being what they are, we took up Laurence Housman's wittily titled book, expecting a great deal. And we found, not high-sounding figures of speech, but simple stories, directly told, all ending with a turnabout twist that is not tricky, or artificial but that rounds things out most satisfactorily.

We don't know just why Mr. Lofting names his modern fairy story in a medieval setting "The Twilight of Magic," since it is the kind that goes on forever—not black, but benign, the magic of loving kindness. Of course, nowadays we don't have recourse to Whispering Shells, and the Apple Woman of the Little Town is unlike those of Broadway—but a fairy story must have some fairy implements. The children, Giles and Anne, are almost too good for their years. They seem never to quarrel and their speech is correct to stiffness. But their adventures are entered heartily and ended happily. Lois Lenski's illustrations in drawing and color are just decoratively unreal enough to add to the remote atmosphere.

"Tales From Norse Mythology" is dedicated to the members of the Wilmington Free Library staff, a dedication as gracious as it is unusual. Katharine Pyle, who has already produced "Tales From Greek Mythology" and "Fairy Tales From India," has now collected and colorfully illustrated these northland legends. There is nothing fluffy about Miss Pyle's art. The English setting forth these sometimes complicated plots is straightforward and clear. The eight colored illustrations are boldly brave in color and dashing in design.

Another volume of retold tales is found in "Tales From the Crescent Moon," a collection of Hungarian understanding. Here again is the folklore presented to the Ango-Saxon simple, dignified language of the classics, without the frills of phrase-making. The Crescent Moon is a symbol—a sickle above rye fields in times of peace, a taut bow over the rude villages when the Tartars sweep down upon them. When the Turks conquer the Magyar territory, it becomes a gleaming scimitar. The book has a strong racial flavor, ethnological in background, but the universal qualities of beauty, humor and humanness prevail. The black-and-white illustrations of Charlotte Lederer are not striking.

The dearest book we own is a book of old fairy tales, the regular ones, collected by Miss Muloch and once read to us by a dearest grandmother. There isn't a picture in it, and yet it is full of them, their beauty, their strangeness, is beyond capturing with pen or pencil. The best illustrations a child can have are those of his own imagination. M. L.

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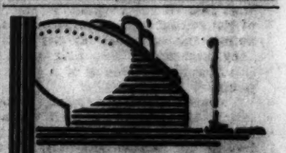

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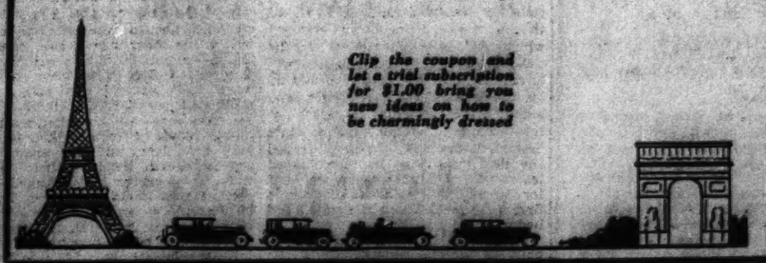

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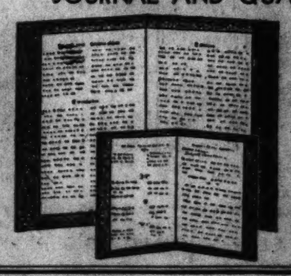

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THE HOME FORUM

"Printers to the American People"

A GROUP of strollers had paused before the window of an art shop in New York City. It was not their number that caused me to join them, but rather the expression of one man's face—scholarly, serene, strong. Even before I turned definitely to examine the window, I knew from his keen, absorbed look that it contained no ordinary display of pictures. As I drew closer, the man turned to me, and said:

"It takes one back to other times, doesn't it?"

I glanced quickly toward the window, which was filled with domestic scenes: Currier and Ives prints. Then I answered: "Indeed it does, sir." Presently between ourselves, strangers, we fell to discussing, not the few pictures on display, but the amazing scope of what is now generally referred to as the Currier and Ives revival.

When the other strollers had gone their separate ways, my new-found friend and I went into the gallery—often frequented by him, I learned later—and sat down to look over some of the colored engravings which made up the generous store.

"I seldom envy anyone," he began, "but I think that I come near to the guilt of envy when I think of what Henry T. Peters has done, is doing, to bring back to us a lost generation."

With this he launched into the story of what he believed to be the origin of the revival. Mr. Peters, whose earlier hobby, as I recalled, had been the fine books of the Grolier Society, had, some twenty-five years ago, seen possibilities in a collection of Currier and Ives prints. He it was who had recognized that "Mr. Currier and Mr. Ives had created a pictorial panorama of America's youth that deserves a high place in our Hall of Fame. In those unsophisticated days before the camera and the movies, they succeeded in recording in colored lithographs the growth of a great republic."

Toward the modern trend of popularity, Mr. Peters' own efforts have accomplished not a little. Not only has he the largest collection of Currier and Ives prints extant, but he is responsible for bringing to others much lore concerning the two men who made them. My well-informed companion of an hour urged me to start a little collection of my own. His, it seems, was the Clipper Ship Series.

"And if you don't know the history of Mr. Currier and Mr. Ives, better look into it," he protested. "Read the story of their print shop to which came not only their intimate friends, Horace Greeley, Seward, John Greenleaf Whittier and P. T. Barnum, but many other important men of the day. Why, speaking of romance! Those two men saw it in everything and, seeing, left it for others to see—romance in the least event, whether in the political, religious, social, educational or purely domestic life of the country and its people."

"I enjoy quoting my friend, Mr. Peters, again," he continued, "in his defense of the charge that the prints lack artistic merit. He has said: 'Can there be any basis for this when we consider the price and the fact that their slogan for years was, "Works of Art to brighten the home within the reach of all"? Any firm that for a half a century turned out two or more pictures of national interest each week, that exerted an esthetic and artistic influence on a nation, that carried a message or news of the events and progress of the day by stagecoach packets to our distant states, that introduced Lincoln, helped to celebrate the clipper ship (our greatest sporting venture), visualized the gold rush that started an epoch and changed the speed of the world—surely it needs no defense on the side of artistic merit.'"

After we had said good afternoon, I found my thoughts pursuing the highway of conjecture. The tale of the surprising number of prints that had found their way to Mr. Peters' collection, when it was known that those which originally sold for fifteen and twenty-five cents were bringing hundreds, even thousands, of dollars, was enough to stir the imagination of the most prosaic.

The end, of course, is not yet. Following my informant's suggestion, I have dipped into the history of the two artists and their work, only to find that more than six thousand separate "works of art," as their makers labeled them, came forth during that half century when Nathaniel Currier and James Merritt Ives became "printmakers to the American people." The authoritative statement is also made that as many as seventy-three thousand copies of one print were sold.

Where are they all? To what attics may some of them have been relegated during their period of neglect? In what remote corners of the globe did copies of that brightly hued "Home to Thanksgiving" cheer the absent American? If these pictures, once so scattered, and now brought together in a huge collection, could but talk, how they would enliven the pages of the social historian. W. H.

Maps and Rabbit-Holes

Story-writers have nearly always been the foes of maps, finding in them a kind of cramping of their mental legs. And in consequence they have struck upon certain devices for getting off the map and away from its precise and restricting bigotry. Davy fell asleep. It was Davy, you remember, who grew drowsy one afternoon before the fire and sailed away with the goblin in his grandfather's clock. Robinson Crusoe was driven off his bearings by storms of weather at sea. . . .

Then there was Sentimental Tommy! Do you remember how he came to find the Enchanted Street? It happened that there was a parade, "an endless row of policemen walking in single file, all with the right leg in the air at the same time, then the left leg. Seeing at once that they were after him, Tommy ran, ran, ran until in turning a corner he found himself wedged between two legs. He was just of sufficient size to fill the aperture, but after a momentary lock he squeezed through, and they proved to be the gate into an enchanted land." In that lies the whole philosophy of going without a map. There is magic in the world then. There are surprises. You do not know what is to happen. You move in a proper twilight of events. . . . Alice had a different method. She fell down a rabbit-hole and thereby freed herself from some very irksome lessons and besides met several interesting people, including a Duchess. Alice may be considered the very John Cabot of the rabbit-hole. Before her time it was known only to rabbits, woodchucks, and dogs on holidays, whose noses are muddy with poking. But since her time all this is changed. Now it is known as the portal of adventure. It is the escape from the plane of life into its third dimension. . . .

To me it is strange that so few people go down rabbit-holes. But there are men, however few, who although they are beyond forty, retain in themselves a fine zest for adventure. But do the rest of us try? There are few men of business, no matter with what singleness of purpose they have been installing their machinery and counting their nickels, but will admit that this is but a small part of life. They dream of rabbit-holes, but they will never go down one. . . .

There are many places uncharted that are worth a visit. Treasure Island is somewhere on the seas, the still-vexed Bermoothes feel the wind of some southern ocean, the coast of Bohemia lies on the furthermost shore of fairyland—all these wonderful, like white towers in the mind. But nearer home, as near as the pirates' den that we built as children, within sight of our firelight, should come the dreams and thoughts that set us free. . . . If we must be ocean liners all day, plodding between known and monotonous ports, at least we may be tramp ships at night, cargoed with strange stuffs and trafficking for lonely and unvisited seas. —CHARLES S. BROOKS, in "Journeys to Bagdad."

Spring Showings

On the quiet looms of winter
This raiment bright was spun
Of threads of dusk and moonlight,
Of noon and golden sun.

Now by the brooks the birches
Put on a silken cloak,
Green robes a prince might envy
Enwrap the kingly oak.

With pride the hilly orchards
Don petal kirtles gay,
And thickets wear the tunics
That are the gifts of May.

But fairest of the fabrics
The winter's weavers made
You see by porch or portal—
The lilacs' tinted plaid!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH.

Tycho Brahe: A Sixteenth Century Astronomer

What the apple was to Newton in the seventeenth century, an eclipse of the sun was to Tycho Brahe in the sixteenth. It turned the boy of fourteen into an astronomer, who was to become one of the great searchers of the skies. His family had no such wish for him. "Behold the star-gazer!" they would cry, mocking his strange tastes and oddities. Such fancies were unfitting for a youth of high degree, whose duties were to flit about like a butterfly at court, and to whisper dainty nothings in a lady's ear. Nobody understood him but his sister, whose sympathy shone like a star in that dark night of ignorance.

To beguile him from his astronomy, he was sent far away to Leipsig to study law—and so he did by day "when every goose was cackling"; but, when night came and his tutor was asleep, the stars awoke and so did Tycho Brahe. And still his family would have none of it! It took a king to reconcile them, which he did delicately by taking their astronomer away and putting him down on Hveen, an unpeopled island midway between Sweden and Denmark, where he might live in peace. "It was a solitary spot," said the king, "and therefore suitable for an astronomer."

Nor was this all the kindness that he did him; for, like the king in the old folk stories, he gave Brahe all the wishes of his heart. No star-gazer can gaze without telescope or observatory; so he was given both, and a good salary into the bargain. Who, then, so happy as Tycho Brahe? His "fortress of the heavens" gathered within it many pupils, who came there to learn from him the history of the heavens. His visitors were famous men who came across the water to see him, his observatory, his island, his printing press. That second Solomon, James of Scotland and England, came in all dignity to confer with him on the system of Copernicus, and was so well pleased that he left him two mastiffs as a parting present. In short, the island hummed with business and activity morning, noon and night. Who so contented as Tycho Brahe? Only one thing he had to do without—and that was solitude!

(From the Original Lithograph in the Henry T. Peters' Collection.) Photograph Courtesy of Robert Fridenberg Galleries

Winter Morning: Feeding the Chickens. From a Lithograph by Currier & Ives

Quiet Work

One night, while we were in these tropics, I went out to the end of the flying-jib boom upon some duty, and, having finished it, turned round, and lay over the boom for a long time, admiring the beauty of the night before me. Being so far out from the deck, I could look at the ship as at a separate vessel; and there rose up from the water, supported only by the small black hull, a pyramid of canvas, spreading out far beyond the hull, and towering up almost, as it seemed in the indistinct night air, to the clouds. The sea was as still as an inland lake; the light trade-wind was gently and steadily breathing from astern; the dark blue sky was studded with the tropical stars; there was no sound but the rippling of the water under the stem; and the sails were spread out, wide and high—the two lower studding-sails stretching on each side far beyond the deck; the topmast studding-sails like wings to the topsails; the top-gallant studding-sails spreading fearlessly out above them; still higher, the two royal studding-sails, looking like two kites flying from the same string; and, highest of all, the little skysail, the apex of the pyramid, seeming actually to touch the stars, and to be out of reach of human hand.

So quiet, too, was the sea, and so steady the breeze, that if these sails had been sculptured marble they could not have been more motionless. Not a ripple upon the surface of the canvas; not even a quivering of the extreme edges of the sail, so perfectly were they distended by the breeze. I was so lost in the sight that I forgot the presence of the man who came out with me, until he said (for he, too, rough old man-of-war's-man as he was, had been gazing at the show), half to himself, still looking at the marble sails—"How quietly they do their work!"—From "Two Years Before the Mast," by RICHARD HENRY DANA Jr.

Tulip-Moon

Warm are breathing
In petals of flowers,
Tinged with shades of rose
And silver iridescence,
Out where the white moon grows.

The scent of a jasmine fully
Rising above the sea;
Waves are the falling petals
Over the deeper lee.

DOROTHY WARREN BEE.

The Island of Corfu

As everybody is aware, Corfu has figured largely in history since 734 B.C., when, under the name of Corcyra, it was first colonized by the Corinthians. It may well be doubted, however, whether the most exciting chapters have not yet to be written. . . . As the steamer makes its way through the blue waters of the strait opening up one wood-clad hill after another, the visitor can only marvel that so delightful a spot should be comparatively so little known.

Corfu, the capital town of the island, is chiefly famous for its harbor, which has other advantages than those of mere beauty, great as its beauty actually is. . . . The charm of the island lies in the walks and drives which may be taken through its olive-clad hills. The olive tree is, indeed, a feature of the Corfiote landscape. As Mr. Dell remarks:

"Of all the foreign masters of Corfu, the Venetians have left the strongest mark, for they caused the olive trees to be planted, and these are today the distinguishing features of Corfu, covering its rocky hills and valleys with a soft mantle of green, and filling its storehouses with the precious oil."

The cypress also flourishes on the limestone slopes, and rises, tall and majestic, amongst the olives. On all sides the visitor will notice the same luxuriant vegetation, fruit trees wild and cultivated, pears, figs, pomegranates and flowers which at times present a blaze of colour amongst the green foliage of the trees.—ASHLEY BROWN, in "Greece Old and New."

The House on the Hilltop

The house when it was finished was long and low facing the south towards which most of the windows looked. The east end was taken up by the living room, which had windows on all sides but the north. The land sloped so steeply away from the house toward the south that from the windows there was no foreground for the eye to rest on—nothing until the downs seven miles away; and when the downs were hidden by the mists that sometimes filled the coombe we felt as if we were on a ship at sea. . . .

One of the most enjoyable tasks we set ourselves was the planting of a wild thicket which we hoped would tempt birds to nest in it. For this we collected seedlings and plants of all the wild trees and shrubs and creepers which had sown themselves in the rich leaf mould. Beech, maple, yew, birch, oak and ash trees in miniature we transplanted to our corner, and among the bramble and traveler's joy, ivy, to my great delight a root of white bryony, flourished, and soon draped the tiny trees with its vine shaped leaves. Every Sunday when we went for our picnics the children helped to find these seedlings in the woods and hedges.

My special bit of garden was the built-up terrace running along the whole length of the south wall below the lower windows. This was the only level part of the garden, and the border each side of the wide bricked path I soon had gay with flowers, and dropping over the edge great clusters of aubretia and white and yellow alyssum, and all the things that love a sun-baked aspect. . . .

Below the terrace at the end of the garden David worked in a tiny study which Sinclair had built with a thatched roof, a big fireplace and a long window. In the little border by the door he had planted all kinds of sweet and aromatic herbs—thyme, old man, tansy, rosemary, lavender. . . .

The main road to the town and the school ran down the hill on the other side of the deep coombe. You passed our house about a mile down the road, but on the other side of the coombe, and it was our custom to call to the children as they came from school when they reached this point. We could only see them in winter when the trees were bare, but when a sea of foliage tossed between us their coo-ee rang out clear, and our answering coo-ee cheered them on their uphill walk. If a bridge had spanned the coombe they could have been home in five minutes; as it was, it took them half an hour to reach the house which they knew to be so tantalizingly near. —HELEN THOMAS, in "World Without End."

Versicherung

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes.

TROTZ der vielen in der ganzen Bibel zu findenden herrlichen Verheißungen der Fruchtbarkeit und Fülle und der vielen Beispiele von Gottes Gnade und Barmherzigkeit, die „alle Morgen neu" ist, fürchten die Sterblichen oft, es könne mit dem sogenannten „Alter" eine mit Armut endende Zeit der Nutzlosigkeit und Untätigkeit kommen. Viele Vorsichtsmaßnahmen werden getroffen, um eine solche menschliche Erfahrung zu verhüten. Versicherungen werden abgeschlossen und Geldanlagen gemacht, um sich ein Einkommen zu sichern.

In einem Lobpsalm, worin die Kinder Israel ermahnt werden, Gott für Seine Güte zu danken, lesen wir die freudige Verkündigung: „Wenn sie gleich alt werden, werden sie dennoch blühen, fruchtbar und frisch sein". Aus dem vorangehenden Vers ist ersichtlich, daß diese ermutigende und tröstliche Verheißung denen gegeben ist, „die gepflanzt sind in dem Hause des Herrn". Gepflanzt sein bedeutet nach einem Wörterbuch festgegründet sein. Mary Baker Eddy gibt einen Teil des letzten Verses des 23. Psalms, in dem ein ähnliches Bild vorkommt, in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 578) folgendermaßen wieder: „[Ich] werde bleiben im Hause des Herrn [dem Bewußtsein der L i e b e] immerdar". Wir können daher verstehen, daß „in dem Hause des Herrn gepflanzt" sein bedeutet, sich der ewigen Gnade und immerwährenden Güte Gottes, der für den Menschen sorgt, stets bewußt sein.

Das göttliche Bewußtsein kennt kein Alter und keinerlei Armut oder Begrenzung. Die göttliche Liebe kennt kein Bedürfnis, für das nicht gesorgt ist; daher die Versicherung der Christlichen Wissenschaft, die nur e i n Gemüt und seine Kundwerdung anerkennt, daß Mangel und Not unwirklich und unwahr sind. Jeder scheinbare Mangel rührt nur von dem sterblichen Glauben an ein Getrenntsein von der „Gottesfülle" her. Die Sterblichen bringen durch Armut an Gottvertrauen, durch Mangel an Gehorsam gegen das geistige Gesetz scheinbar einen Zustand der Armut in ihre Erfahrung.

Gottes Verheißungen sind stets anwendbar und stets gültig. Kein menschlicher Zustand, kein materieller Umstand und kein materielles Ereignis kann sie aufheben oder ihre Erfüllung verhindern. Kein Verstreichen der Zeit kann ihre Kraft gefährden oder sie weniger zugänglich machen. Gottes Vollständigkeit kann nicht beeinträchtigt oder erschöpft werden, und sie kann keine Spur von Not oder Leid enthalten. Das Annehmen und Beweisen dieser geistigen Wahrheit ist die sicherste Bürgschaft, die sicherste Versicherung, die man haben kann.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft erschließt dem Denken ein immer besseres Verstehen der Erhabenheit Gottes und enthüllt die Vollständigkeit der göttlichen Liebe. Ein besseres geistiges Verständnis Gottes schließt größere Empfänglichkeit und Aufnahmefähigkeit für das Gute in sich. Wenn sich daher Zeichen von Alter, Not oder Mangel bemerkbar machen, müssen wir nur unser Gottesverständnis erweitern und ein größeres Vertrauen auf Seine Verheißungen zum Ausdruck bringen. Mrs. Eddy schreibt in "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 307): „Bitte nie für morgen; es genügt, daß die göttliche Liebe eine immergegenwärtige Hilfe ist; und wenn du wartest und nie zweifelst, wirst du jeden Augenblick alles haben, was du brauchst".

Um Gottes Segnungen, die Gaben der Liebe, die alles in sich schließen, was wir zu unserem Wohlergehen und Glück brauchen, genießen zu können, müssen wir für sie empfänglich sein. Vertrauen, Gehorsam und Dankbarkeit gehen Hand in Hand mit der Fähigkeit, die zahllosen Segnungen, die Gott immer verleiht, zu empfangen und zu genießen. Das Vertrauen, daß Gott für alles Gute sorgen kann, erweckt Gehorsam; denn wem wir vertrauen, den lieben wir, und wen wir lieben, dem gehorchen wir. Gehorchen wir dem geistigen Gesetz, so kommen wir in Übereinstimmung mit dem Geist, Gott, und dadurch werden wir dankbar für das geringste Gute. Unbedingtes Gottvertrauen schließt Furcht aus, und das Ausschließen der Furcht öffnet die Augen unseres Verständnisses. Dann können wir das uns beständig umgebende Gute sehen, wie der Diener Elisas, als ihm die Augen geöffnet wurden, die feurigen Wagen um sich und seinen Meister her sehen konnte, die er mit einem von Furcht getrübten Blick nicht hatte sehen können.

Wer unerschütterlich versteht, daß Gott die göttliche und unendliche Liebe ist, ist um den morgenden Tag nicht besorgt oder beunruhigt, noch sorgt er sich ängstlich, ob er in naher oder ferner Zukunft genügend Nahrung und Kleidung haben werde. Anstatt sich in den Jahren des Heranreifens zu fürchten, bieten sie ihm Gelegenheit, sich die erhaltende Wahrheit zunutze zu machen und Gottes grenzenlose Liebe zu beweisen. Ist man „gepflanzt in dem Hause des Herrn", so kann man des Schutzes gegen Mangel jeder Art sowohl in der Jugend als auch in späteren Jahren sicher sein. Für den, der unerschütterlich versteht, daß die göttliche Liebe unendlich, vollständig und unbegrenzt ist, gilt immer noch die Verheißung: „Er bringt ohne Aufhören Früchte".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Largess

How can there be a fairer thing
Than flowering fruit-tree in the spring?
A cloud of clustered pearl and gold
Too heavy for a branch to hold,
And yet as light as scented air,
As pink as sunrise, and as fair.

She stretches out her laden arms
And offers largess of her charms
To every vagrant passer-by,
To child and bird and cloud and sky.
And he who looks and he who takes
May keep forever what she makes
Of beauty in his listening heart:
She holds no residue apart.

And this is strange: though day and day
She gives her scented self away
In beauty sunlit, showered, driven,
She gives—and keeps what she has given!

BEATRICE BRADSHAW BROWN.

Assurance

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NOTWITHSTANDING the many rich promises found throughout the Bible of fruitfulness and plenty, and the many incidents related indicating God's mercy and compassion, which "are new every morning," mortals are often fearful lest a season of uselessness and inactivity, culminating in poverty, should come with what is termed "old age." Many precautions are taken to insure protection against this human experience. Trust funds are established and investments are made with a view to assuring an income.

In a Psalm of praise, exhorting the children of Israel to render thankfulness to God for His goodness, it is joyously proclaimed, "They shall still bring forth fruit in old age." The preceding verse discloses that this encouraging and comforting promise is made to "those that be planted in the house of the Lord." To be planted, according to a dictionary, is to be firmly established. Part of the last verse of the twenty-third Psalm, in which occurs a similar figure, is rendered by Mary Baker Eddy, in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 578), as, "I will dwell in the house [the consciousness] of [Love] for ever." We may understand, therefore, that to be "planted in the house of the Lord" is to be possessed with an abiding consciousness of the everlasting mercy and continuous loving-kindness of God, who provides for man.

The divine consciousness has no cognizance of old age, nor of any dearth or limitation. Divine Love knows no need that is not supplied; hence the assurance of Christian Science, which acknowledges only one Mind and its manifestation, that lack and want are unreal and untrue. Apparent lack of any kind is due only to a mortal belief of separation from "the fulness of God." Mortals bring a seeming condition of lack into their experience through dearth of dependence upon God, failure to obey spiritual law.

God's promises are ever applicable and effectual. No human condition, no material circumstances or event, can annul them or interfere with their fulfillment. No flight of time can endanger their power or make them less available. God's completeness cannot be impaired or depleted; nor can it contain an element of distress or sorrow. This spiritual truth accepted as true, and demonstrated, is the surest guaranty, the safest insurance, one can have.

Christian Science expands thought into an increasing comprehension of God's magnitude, and unfolds the completeness of divine Love. Enlargement of the spiritual understanding of God includes the enlargement of receptivity and capacity for good. Therefore, when signs of age, distress, and lack appear, one has but to increase his understanding of God and to express a greater reliance upon His promises. In "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy has written (p. 307), "Never ask for tomorrow: it is enough that divine Love is an ever-present help; and if you wait, never doubting, you will have all you need every moment."

In order that God's blessings, the gifts of Love, which include everything needed for our comfort and happiness, may be enjoyed, we must be receptive to them. Trust, obedience, gratitude, go hand in hand with the ability to receive and to enjoy the multitudinous blessings God is ever bestowing. Trust in God's ability to provide all good brings forth obedience, since whom we trust we love, and whom we love we obey. Obedience to spiritual law brings us into harmony with Spirit, God; and gratitude for every least modicum of good follows. Implicit trust in God excludes fear, and when fear is excluded the eyes of our understanding are opened. Then we are able to see the good which is always round about us, even as the eyes of the servant of Elisha were opened so that he was able to behold the chariots of fire surrounding his master and him, which with fear-clouded vision he had not been able to do.

One firmly established in the understanding of God as divine and infinite Love is not disturbed and worried about tomorrow, nor does he anxiously wonder whether there will be enough food and raiment at some near or remote period of time. Instead of the period of ripening years being an occasion for fear, it is an opportunity to utilize the sustaining truth and to prove God's boundless love. "Planted in the house of the Lord," one may be assured of protection against lack of every kind in youth, and also in later years. To anyone who is firmly established in the understanding of divine Love as infinite, complete, unlimited, the promise still holds good, that he shall not "cease from yielding fruit."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

A Prayer

Let me never dull the shining
Of a child's eyes,
By self-righteous condemnation
Uttered worldly-wise.

Let me never blur the fragrance
Of a child's mind,
By repeating idle gossip,
Or a tale unkind.

Let me always leave the treasure
Of a child's trust
Safely in our Father's keeping,
Free from moth and rust.

UNA R. LIAS.

Dusty Bellows and Flaming Forge

Afar off I began to listen for Carlstrom's hammer, and presently I heard the familiar sounds. There were two or three mellow strokes, and I knew that Carlstrom was making the sparks fly from the red iron. Then the hammer rang, and I knew he was striking down on the cold steel of the anvil. It is a pleasant sound to hear. . . .

I know of few things more inviting than to step up to the wide-open doors and look into the shop. The floor, half of hard worn boards half of cinders, the smoky rafters of the roof, the confusion of implements on the benches . . . how all of these things form the subdued background for the flaming forge and the square chimney above it!

At one side of the forge you will see the great dusty bellows and you will hear its stertorous breathing. In front stands the old brown anvil set upon a gnarly maple block. A long sweep made of peeled hickory wood controls the bellows, and as you look in upon this lively and pleasant scene you will see that the grimy hand of Carlstrom himself is upon the hickory sweep. As he draws it down and lets it up again with the peculiar rhythmic swing of long experience—heaping up his fire with a little iron paddle held in the other hand—he hums to himself in a high curious old voice, no words at all, just a tune of contented employment in consonance with the breathing of the bellows and the mounting flames of the forge.

As I stood for a moment in the doorway the other day before Carlstrom saw me, I wished I could picture my friend as the typical blacksmith with the brawny arms, the big chest, the deep voice and all that. But as I looked at him newly, the Scotch Preacher's words still in my ears, he seemed, with his stooping houlders, his gray beard not very well kept, and his thin gray hair, more than ordinarily small and old.

I remember as distinctly as though it were yesterday the first time Carlstrom really impressed himself upon me. It was in my early blind days at the farm. I had gone to him with a part of a horse-rake which I had broken on one of my stony hills.

"Can you mend it?" I asked.

If I had known him better I should never have asked such a question. I saw, indeed, at the time that I had not said the right thing; but how could I know then that Carlstrom never let any broken thing escape him? A watch, or a gun, or a locomotive—they are all alike to him, if they are broken. I believe he would agree to patch the wrecked chariot of Phaëton!—DAVID GRAYSON, in "Adventures in Friendship."

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

WORLD'S BEST GAME RECORD

Hall Wins Over Harper in 40 Innings in Amateur Three-Cushion Play

UNITED STATES AMATEUR THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD STANDING

Player	Won	Lost	High run	Best game
Walter A. Schwietzka..	4	1	5	60
Frank I. Fleming	4	1	5	54
Robert B. Harper	3	2	7	58
Lewis M. Vogler	3	2	5	50
Joseph Hall	3	3	7	40
Harry N. Purdy	1	5	6	57
Anthony N. Clesi	1	5	6	116

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., April 25 — A world's record performance for best game featured the fifth day of the United States amateur championship three-cushion tournament at the Elks Club yesterday. Joseph Hall, the 1930 national tourney winner, defeated Robert B. Harper, the defending champion, by 50 to 25 in 40 innings, breaking the mark of 41 innings, held jointly by J. N. Bozeman of Vallejo, Calif., and Lester Hines of Chicago.

The fall of Walter A. Schwietzka of Champaign into a tie for first place with Frank I. Fleming, a fellow townsman, also featured the program. Schwietzka was beaten by Lewis N. Vogler of Indianapolis by 50 to 46 in 81 innings. Fleming remained at the top by defeating Hall yesterday afternoon by 50 to 41 in 54 innings.

Hall holds the distinction of breaking the record for the best and worst games in national tournament play. Only last Wednesday it required 117 innings for Hall to score 50 points against Anthony N. Clesi of Beaumont, Tex., yesterday afternoon Clesi required 116 innings equalling the worst game mark, to defeat Harry N. Purdy of Atlanta.

Hines first set the best game mark in the western amateur tournament in Chicago in 1925 and three years later J. N. Bozeman of Vallejo, Calif., equalled the record in a national tournament game in Buffalo, the same tournament in which the worst game mark was set in a match between E. Z. Wainwright of Pittsburgh and Charles Carder of Buffalo.

The game between Fleming and Hall was closely fought and at the end of the thirty-second inning Fleming was leading by 38 to 34. Fleming rallied and scored 12 points to Hall's five in the last 12 innings. The score by innings.

Frank I. Fleming—0 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 4 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 3 1 0 0 0 2 1 4 1 0 0 0 2 1 0 2 1 1 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 3 —50. High run—4. Innings—54.

Joseph Hall—0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 2 1 4 1 1 0 0 5 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 3 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0—41. High run—5. Innings—54.

In the second afternoon game Clesi engaged in another long game to gain the decision over Purdy. It required 116 innings for Clesi to score his first victory. Last Wednesday he lost in 117 innings. The score by innings:

Anthony N. Clesi—0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 3 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

EDUCATIONAL

Winnwood's 'Lecture-Contracts'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Lake Grove, N. Y.

HIGH-SCHOOL children today often seem to be ignorant of study "technique." Has the teacher fully realized this? Not always. A great many have continued the old page-by-page assignment of home work, little realizing how much changed conditions require new methods; and as a result our children have been without a method, and are unsuccessful in their school work.

At the Winnwood School we have evolved what we call the Contract Lecture Method as an answer to this problem. Since this method was worked out first in a course in American history the illustrations will be taken from history—although the same technique has been equally successful in other subjects.

The course is first of all divided into several major divisions, generally not more than eight or nine. Each division is carefully organized about some central idea or some important personality. In the grades it has been found that centering the unit about a personality was most successful while in the high school—particularly in the last two years—the central idea seemed to work out better.

Once the organization of the course is determined upon, the next step is to present the unit to the children. In idiomatic and often colloquial language the teacher paints a vivid word picture of the course of events with which the unit is concerned. The object of her talk or lecture is twofold: to present in bold outline the chief events of the unit and to stir the student's enthusiasm to the point of self-motivated study.

The day following the talk a short test is given to discover whether the children really took in what was said. If the majority of the students show by their answers that they have absorbed the major points the contracts are given out and they are allowed to set to work. Those, however, who failed to take in the lecture are asked to remain and the same points are gone over again—from a different angle.

This introductory lecture is the most vital part of the method. The objectives of the unit are given to the children. Thus they have a definite goal at which to aim when they tackle their books. They are no longer pursuing their objects blindly; they are attacking them with some hope of success. At the same time the lecture has or should have so stimulated their interest that they do not find their assignments onerous, but attack them with zest and enthusiasm.

Importance of Contracts

The contracts, however, are in many ways equally important. The unit is subdivided into several jobs. Each job has a title which relates it to the subject of the unit; each job has a number of questions based on the job material which test whether the student can think intelligently; and each job has reading references to the text and one other book. This gives the average student his opportunity to cover the ground thoroughly. For those who can work more rapidly there is an addition to each job: a map project, an opportunity to cartoon some incident or additional references to read and report on.

The purpose of these contracts is to continue the two points around which the lecture was built. The jobs follow the same outline; hence they give the definite help which most children need when studying alone. The questions test their ability to digest the information they have acquired; and the extras at the end of each job are included in the contract with the aim of keeping alive the enthusiasm which the lecture was supposed to have generated.

The third step is the unit outline which each student must prepare in class without notes or help. This is to discover whether the child has grasped the flow or order of the significant points which the lecture introduced and the contract drilled in. Unless the child can prepare such an outline he has not assimilated the unit. However, if he has paid careful attention to the lecture and has worked conscientiously at the contract he cannot fail to prepare a good outline unless he is unusually slow.

The last step in drilling in the unit is the student lecture period. Generally two days are set aside for this. Each day one child gives a lecture on the unit bringing out the primary points but adding to them some phase or phases of the subject that especially interested him. When the lecturer has finished the other students are free to question him and a lively and interesting discussion often takes place.

The Grading

The grade for the unit is naturally the numerical symbol of the teacher's estimate of what the child has got out of the unit. Naturally the lecture test, the average grade of the jobs, and the quality of the outline are taken into consideration; but the basis of the grade is the unit examination. Hitherto the children have been free to work out their problems with their books. They could even memorize their outlines the night before. The real test of what they have gained is their ability to use the required information independently and without book aids.

Some teachers may object that this method of teaching involves an unusual amount of preparation. Such a criticism is only partially just. Does not every course need an outline? Do not the daily assignments have to be worked out in advance? And what is the contract but a slightly more elaborate lesson plan? The only real extra work is the preparation of the introductory lecture and the teacher who reads at all will be amazed at how many illustrations, anecdotes, and incidents will arise once he gives them opportunity. And as for the contract, if the teacher does not have the time to make out his own there are many excellent work books published which serve almost as well.

This is distinctly not a new method and is not presented as such. The author realizes only, too keenly his debt to the Winnetka System, to Professor Morrison of the Morrison Plan, and to Miss Parkhurst of the Dalton Plan. Nor is the method presented as an infallible educational touchstone. It is set down, however, with the sincere belief that for the average child it will result in increased skill in composition and drawing, increased interest in the subject of study, increased aptitude for independent study, and, last and most important, an increased ability to tackle original problems.

WHERE ART TRAINING TAKES A TRAIL MIDWAY BETWEEN THE EXTREMES OF THE OLD AND THE NEW

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The Parent

Detroit, Mich.

Dear Friends:

My family is not an ordinary one. I am "mother" to 22 boys between 8 and 9 years of age. One day to my delight I discovered the Parent column in the Monitor, and ever since I have never lost track of it. Many little questions have been answered for me, and I have "loaned" some of the articles—for I am making a scrapbook of them—to our school teacher, who has taken them home for all to read.

Some time ago a letter was written to the Monitor from a Y. M. C. A., New York, offering to all parents for the asking a Child's Money Program. I sent for it, and by its help I have arranged one for my dormitory of boys, and find it well worth the effort put forth to secure and maintain it.

Through it a better sense of honesty, responsibility, in fact all the values of their little lives are more clearly seen.

From what was known as a most destructive group of boys, by appealing to their sense of order and beauty, I have for three years had a fine family of boys who take pride in calling their dormitory the best in the home.

With the Golden Rule ever before "us," you will well believe me that we maintain a most happy, healthy, and busy family. (Mrs.) I. C. D.

Bay St. Louis, Miss.

Dear Friends:

Probably many of you have, like myself, found it expedient gradually to alter and to adapt to the needs of a growing family the daily routine and habits of the household. Especially in large families (such as my own), the day which sees the youngest child proudly starting off for school brings to the mother a sudden release from one sort of work and care, even while it begins for her another sort, with a corresponding change of routine and mental outlook.

I had looked forward somewhat eagerly for the day when the entrance of my "baby" into the first grade would give me the increased freedom at home, the greater privacy and quiet, for which I had been longing. Throughout that first school year, I spent my new hours of freedom largely in rest and study; and gradually I found that I was gaining more leisure. The children grew increasingly independent of my more personal services, and instead of my waiting upon them, they were more and more helpfully waiting upon me. There came also a greater financial freedom, so that I was able to give up some of the heavier household tasks.

I then began to think longingly of a certain hobby of mine, which had necessarily been stabled, so to speak, throughout the years I had devoted to the babies. I wondered if I might not now begin riding it once more. I pondered the matter, and also asked my husband's opinion, questioning my right to devote good daylight hours to any activity unrelated to the family and its welfare. I did not want to be selfish! My husband replied that anything I might do which would give me happiness, and broaden and deepen my personal life and experience, would bring happiness to the family too.

Thus reassured, I definitely abandoned all thought of the evening hours as a time for rest, reading, or study. More and more, this time was being given over to the children—to conversing with them, reading to them, and helping them with their studies and their social activities. All this was becoming increasingly a part of my duty as a mother. So, I took for myself a corresponding time in the forenoon for rest, reading, and the riding of my hobby.

At first, it seemed difficult to convince myself that I was not selfishly wasting many precious hours, but as I persisted in the routine, I was gratified to find that, as I gained in personal happiness and satisfaction, I had more to give to the family of sympathy, serenity, and enjoyment. I am even closer to my husband and children now than I was when the little ones were absorbing my every waking moment.

As for the serious reading and study, no one who makes this a regular and important part of the daily routine will question its practical value in working out the problems of family peace and welfare. As the children grow older, there is no cessation of this demand—indeed, the reverse is true. As they require less and less of physical work on my part, they need more thought, greater understanding, deeper sympathy, which my hours of quiet and privacy help me to give them. (Mrs.) M. F. J.

Lynn, Mass.

Dear Friends:

We believe there would be less need of the signs, "Do not destroy the flowers," "Keep off the grass," if every parent and teacher could instill at an early age a real love for and care of the flowers.

A mother I know built about the flowers a very genuine regard. One day, she found her small daughter picking the petals from a lovely rose. She described to the child the petals as the lovely dress of the rose and explained how the rose would feel to have its dress torn off, piece by piece.

The little child listened tenderly and from that day, the mother had no difficulty in getting her to protect and care for the flowers. The little girl always spoke of them as her friends and seemed always to feel a tender regard for them.

Her mother carried this love for flowers over into many a happy experience. They took trips together into the open. They searched the woods and fields for many a variety of flower and plant. They studied the various plant families from their flower books. They collected blossoms, pressed them and made interesting flower scrapbooks. They kept a Flower Chart. They compared the growing flowers with the pictures in their books. They built and planted interesting flower boxes in the windows. The mother read many stories and myths of the flowers and interpreted many a lovely poem.

Today the small daughter has grown to high school age. She has an unusual appreciation for nature and for the out of doors. Her sense of beauty is frequently expressed through delightful little verses, and among her choicest thoughts are those of the woods and of the flowers.

(Miss) F. P. T.

History Teaching Has Changed

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

London

"GIVE an account of the introduction of root crops into English farming, and its effects upon the prosperity of agriculture and the standard of life of the people."

"What changes took place in domestic architecture and in the style of living in Tudor times?"

"Describe the influence which brought about the growth of English manufactures in the seventeenth century."

Questions such as these set at the end of the term to test the historical studies of the children in an elementary school serve to show that a change has taken place in the methods and subject matter of history teaching. Twelve years have elapsed since the World War, and a fair opportunity has been afforded to form an estimate of the effects which that great catastrophe has had in this department of education, especially in the elementary schools where the great bulk of the future citizens of the country are being educated.

The questions cited above are sufficient indication that it is not war and the glamour of kings and empires that has been brought uppermost as a consequence of that great ordeal. The changes that have taken place in history teaching have all been away from an emphasis upon war and toward a fuller and broader conception of the meaning of human progress. Such a change could not have been achieved without the help of the men who went through the World War of 1914-18 and whose experiences showed them the reverse side of the glory with which accounts of war have always been invested. It is from ex-combatants, indeed, that the most powerful help has been forthcoming in putting war into its true perspective. Resistance to this movement has come mainly from the inherent tendency to idealize war on the part of those who have not actually been under fire. Especially in the younger generation does this tendency exist. They admire, not without good reason, the self-sacrifice and heroism which wars usually call forth, and they are attracted by deeds of daring and adventure. But they overlook the results of an opposite kind which these conflicts produce. Above all, they do not see the immense futility of most of the wars in which mankind has been engeged.

Despite natural human resistance, however, the movement has made rapid progress. The constructive process by which man has built up, slowly and with extreme difficulty, the great structure of civilization as it exists today, is being more fully recognized, and is receiving closer and closer study. War is seen to be, in many cases (not all, of course), a diversion from and a hindrance to the orderly and peaceful advance of mankind.

More important still, the descriptions of wars and battles in history lessons, the painting of war in romantic and attractive colors, has been recognized as exercising a wrong influence upon the thought and character of the pupils in the schools. Their ideas and ideals have been falsified by such teaching, and they have been encouraged thereby to throw their influence in the world onto the wrong side. Peace has been imperiled and war has been made more easy. "Drum and trumpet" history has led to "sword and bayonet" civics.

Thus we find that the history books of today are giving more prominence to the arts of peace and the achievements of man in the constructive improvement of the conditions of life.

The schools now give time and attention to factory legislation, the industrial revolution, the agrarian revolution, and all those great events and movements which have so profoundly changed the course of the daily existence of the people, which have given them security from want and oppression, and have filled their lives with an abundance of material and cultural wealth. The discussion of war has not been entirely displaced; it has been given its rightful place as one, but only one, of the legitimate aspects of history. The patient striving of man after a higher mode of life and his efforts to construct a nobler civilization are gradually assuming a larger and larger significance. School pupils are given a larger conception of the activities of mankind and a more comprehensive understanding of the civic affairs of the world in which they will presently find themselves as adult citizens.

Either, Neither

By ANNE HITCHCOCK

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The pronouns *either* and *neither* properly denote one of two, not one of three or more.

I selected two, neither of which was suitable for the purpose.

Two men applied for the position, and either of them might have filled it acceptably.

Three guests were invited, but none of them was able to come.

The use of *either* in the sense of *both* or *each*, in such a phrase as "on either side of the river," is sustained by the best authority. Some object to it as not being clear, since *either*, they say, means one or the other, not both. Once in a great while there might be some such ambiguity, as in "Hang pictures on either side of the window." Does this mean on one side or on both? Ordinarily, however, "on either side," in the sense of "on each side" or "on both sides," is unmistakable in meaning and is "good English."

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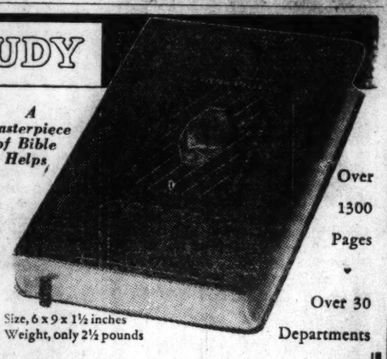

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STOCK MARKET LIQUIDATION IS UNCHECKED

Prices Melt Away Without Hindrance on Part of the Bulls

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—Persistent liquidation poured through the stock market in today's week-end session, wearing the general level of share prices down closer to the bear market's low established in December.

Selling was orderly, and in only moderately large volume, in view of the fact that the market had to digest the news of the suspension of one of the largest commission houses late in yesterday's session.

Losses in pivotal industrials and utilities were largely restricted to a point or two, although substantially wider declines appeared in spots. Transactions for the two-hour session were around 1,500,000 shares.

Short covering, or possibly supporting orders, gave several of the prominent issues slight upturns in the early dealings, but these were soon lost. Selling gained volume as the session wore on.

Of the two issues most prominently identified with the suspended commission house, General Theaters Equipment declined 1⅝ to a new minimum at 3⅝, and Fox sold off about a point to 16⅜.

Utilities Power & Light lost about a point. It was explained at the offices of these companies, however, that their affairs were not affected by the suspension.

United States Steel lost only a point, holding above its recently established minimum for 1931. General Electric, however, dropped 2 to a new low for the present stock, created by a split-up early in 1930.

Some Sharp Declines

Union Pacific and Atchison tumbled back about 6 points, canceling the gains recorded late yesterday, possibly in the closing out of short commitments. Auburn lost 10 points. American Bank Note, Johns-Manville and Goodyear dropped 4 to 5 to new lows, while issues off 2 to 3 included Allied Chemical, Consolidated Gas, du Pont, Electric-Lutoite, Case, Republic Steel, Westinghouse Electric, New York Central and Southern Railway.

Oils were sold rather heavily, possibly reflecting publication of the earnings statement of Standard of New York. Standard of New Jersey sagged a point to a new minimum, and Texas Corporation lost as much. Wall Street estimates of Texas Corporation's first quarter earnings are unfavorable.

Week-end business and industrial news was perhaps more favorable than otherwise. An estimate of steel mill operations in the Youngstown area next week indicates that there will be no further slackening of output. The weekly mercantile reviews were conservative in tenor, but pointed to slightly better reports from wholesale trade.

Sears Roebuck's report of sales for the fourth period of its four-month calendar made the best showing of the year to date, with a reduction of only 5 4-5 per cent from the like period of last year, while the aggregate decline for the first 16 weeks was 10 3-10 per cent.

Report of an increase in ocean freight rates on gold was interpreted as indicating that decisive action had been taken to check the flow of gold to the United States from France.

Bonds Steady

Bonds were steady in a quiet week-end session today. Changes in high-grade issues were of the nominal variety and few wide swings appeared elsewhere.

Rails tended to seek higher levels on small turnovers. St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s were still erratic, and Union Pacific 5s showed some easy spots, but the general tone of the group seemed to have improved.

Few changes of note occurred in the utilities, though Postal Telegraph 5s dipped nearly two points. Oils looked better in the industrial group, with Shell Union 5s rallying. Rubber company bonds also steadied.

Obligations of Uruguay were quiet in response to the statement by the Minister that full payments of principal, interest and sinking funds would be made punctually on the dollar bonds. Some of the other Latin Americans were still uneasy.

MARKET OPINIONS

Gurnett & Co., Boston: There is evidence of good support in some of the leading stocks, with the main objective, it would seem, to check any panicky selling. The character of recent buying makes it probable that rallying tendencies should be more pronounced in the next few sessions.

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: Developments during the last few weeks indicate that there must be a further period of irregularity and readjustment prior to the inception of a major upward movement.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: We believe that many selected issues are already in a bull market, and that it will only be a short time before the all-prevalent pessimism of today is replaced by sturdy American optimism.

Josephthal & Co., New York: In view of the drastic decline which has taken place almost without interruption over the last two months, we think it logical to expect some sort of a market rally in the near future and believe it may be a sharp one.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The present situation has been aptly described as that "about 6 o'clock on a cold January morning—about the coldest and darkest hour of a winter night—but close to daylight." Looking ahead, the chances are much in favor of a constructive attitude.

Colwell & Co., Boston: Whether or not the market action of the last week has marked the end of the decline, there is a select group of stocks which seems able to resist selling, due to the favorable outlook for earnings. While not immune to stock market declines, such stocks give every evidence that investors are disinclined to let go of them.

EVER READY CO., LTD., DIVIDEND

LONDON, April 25—Ever Ready Company, Ltd. (Great Britain), preliminary report for the year ended March 31 shows net of £306,000, compared with £244,000 the previous fiscal year. The company has declared a final dividend of 25 per cent, making 35 per cent for the year ended March 31, 1931, unchanged from previous year.

CONSOL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, INC.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25—Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc., for the quarter ended March 31 reports net profit of $116,095 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal to 41 cents a share on the 285,000 combined shares of class "A" and "B" stocks, compared with $127,150, or 45 cents a share on combined shares, in the first quarter of 1930.

ANOTHER FURNACE BLOWN IN

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 25—Jones & Laughlin Corporation has blown in one of its Elba stacks, giving it six active furnaces compared with three at the beginning of the year.

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Stock	Div. in $	Sales	High	Low	Apr. 25	Last Apr. 24
14½	5½	Abitibi			6¼	6	6	6
32	23½	Abitibi pf	6	400	23½	23½	23½	23¾
34½	25	Ab & Straus		400	31¼	31	31	
23½	15¼	Adams Ex	1.60	300	16¾	15¾	15¾	16
		Ahumada		2000	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
109¾	82½	Air Reduc	3†	100	85	85	85	85
10⅝	5	Airway El		600	5½	5	5⅛	5⅛
15¾	7	Alaska Jun	.40	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
7½	7½	Alleghany		3700	14½	13¾	13¾	14½
89¼	34½	Alleghany pf	5½	1600	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
142¾	130¼	Allied Chem	6†	200	34	34	34	34½
42¾	29¾	Allis-Chal		1200	34½	33½	33½	33½
62¾	44½	Am Bk Note	2††	900	50½	49½	50	50
29¾	14¼	Am Ag Ch of Del	2.40	1400	42	44⅜	44⅜	45
12⅜	7	Am Brake		400	14½	14½	14½	14½
63	45	Am Br Bov		200	50½	50½	50½	50½
129¾	106¼	Am Br Bv pf	6†	10	45	45	45	
151½	145	Am Can		9000	116¾	114¾	114¾	116
38¾	20⅜	Am Can pf	7	100	151¼	151¼	151¼	
21¼	13½	Am Car & F	1.40	400	22	22	22	23
14½	6⅞	Am Colortype		200	14¾	14¾	14¾	14
23½	15	Am Com Alc		300	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	7⅛
51¾	28¾	Am European		200	32	32	32	34½
98	74	Am & FPw	6	6500	32¾	32¾	32¾	
30	10½	Am & FP 6		100	85	85	85	
31¾	23¾	Am Hide pf	3	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	20¼
77¼	74	Am Ice		100	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26
26	15¾	Am Ice pf	6	100	36¾	36¾	36¾	
30¾	19	Am Int Corp	2	1100	19¾	19¾	19¾	20¼
57½	50	Am Loco	3†	400	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
64½	41½	Am News	1†	300	42½	41⅞	41⅞	43⅜
21½	14⅞	Am Pw&Lt		500	44¾	41¾	41¾	43⅜
12⅜		Am Radiat	1	9400	13¾	14⅛	15	15¾
37⅜	26½	Am Repub		900	32¾	32¾	32¾	34
66	56¾	Am Roll Mill	5	400	27¾	27¾	27¾	28½
	1⅞	Am Saf Raz		100	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
58½	40⅛	Am Ship	4	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
4½	1⅞	Am Smelt		1100	42¾	41¾	41¾	42¾
31¼	18¾	Am Solvents	3	400	25¾	25¼	25¼	
11½	4¼	Am Sol Pfd		1000	19¾	19¼	19¾	19¾
60	42¾	Am Solv pf	4	100	5	5	5	
201¾	176¼	Am Sugar		1400	49½	49	49	
110½	105	Am Tel&T	9	9200	163¼	48½	49	45⅞
83¾	53¾	Am Type pf	7		181¼	182	182	183
70	54¼	Am Wat W	3	30	109¾	109¾	109¾	
11⅞	6⅞	Am W W et		600	58½	57⅞	57¼	59¼
39¼	21	Am Wool		200	55¾	55¾	55¼	
4	2	Am Wool pf		200	8½	8½	8½	8¼
83¾	41½	Am Writ et		500	29¼	27¾	27¾	29
43¾	39½	Am Zinc	1½	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	
36	26	Anaconda	2.40	200	45¾	43¾	43¾	45
72	38½	Anchor Cap		4900	29¾	29¼	29½	30
4½	2	Arch Dan	7	100	26	26	26	27
2¾	1¼	Armour D pf		100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11½
47	16	Arm Ill A		100	42	43	43	42¾
28⅞	13¾	Arm Ill B		9300	23½	22	23	21¾
39¾	23	Arm Ill pf	2†	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
69¾	58¾	Asso Apparel		300	17	17	17	17¾
203¾	164½	Asso Dry G	10	1200	67½	67¼	67½	68¾
39	22	Atchison		400	211½	211	211	22
23¾	14¾	Atl Gf&WI	1†	800	168½	166	166	172½
29¾	10½	Atl Refin	4†	200	22½	22	22	22¾
34⅞	25	Auburn Auto		4600	15	14⅜	14⅜	15
6½	3	Aviation		3800	212	202	202½	212
				700	4⅛	4	4¼	4

—B—

27⅞	16	1¾	Baldwin	400	17½	17	17	17½
87½	59	5	Balt & Ohio	2600	59¾	58	58¾	60¼
80½	72¼	4	Balt & O pf	100	77½	77½	77½	
107	101½	6½	Bamber pf	10	53¼	53¼	53¼	
14½	8¼	2	Barker Bros	110	13¾	13¾	13¾	
81	65	4	Barnsdall A	3400	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
25½	16¾	1	Beatrice	300	70½	69¾	69¾	70½
46½	32¼	2	Bendix	3400	18¾	17½	18	18¼
70¾	43¾	6	Best & Co	300	38¾	38¾	38½	
29	21	1½	Beth Steel	7200	47¾	46¼	46¾	47⅞
40½	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum	100	21	21	21	
76½	67½	3*	Borden	300	36¾	34¾	34¼	38½
30¾	20	2	Borg Warner	1300	69¾	68¼	68¼	69¾
22¾	15¼	1½†	Briggs	2500	21¾	20½	20½	21¾
24½	16½	2	Briggs & Str	2200	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
69¾	58¾	4	Bkyn Man T	300	19½	19¾	19¾	20
58	52	5	Bkyn un gf	900	51½	50¾	50¾	62
129¾	103	5	Bkyn Un G	200	56	56	56	61½
9½	5½		Bruns Term	460	108¾	108½	108½	108¾
2¾	1¼	1	Bucyrus	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
34⅞	25	2½	Buey cv pf	700	26¾	26½	26¾	26¾
5⅝	4		Budd Mfg	700	26¾	26½	26¾	26¾
13	8¼	1	Budd Wheel	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	
13¾	11¾		Bullard	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
15¾	10½	1½	Bulva Watch	1400	12¾	11¾	11¾	12
31	17	2½	Bush Term	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10½
104	70	7	Bush T deb	800	20	19¾	20	17½
113	102	7	Bush Big pf	10	72¼	72¼	72¼	72
2	1½		Butte Cop	10	102	102	102	102¾
1¾	⅞		Butte &Sup	100	1½	1½	1½	
69¾	37¾		Byers	100	1	1	1	
				4000	40	38¾	38¾	40

—C—

53	27½	4	Calif Pack	1600	27¾	27½	27½	28
16⅜	11¾	1	Campbell	400	12¼	12½	12½	
43⅜	36¾		Calu & Ariz	200	38½	38½	38½	38½
11⅜	8		Calu & Hecla	100	8	8	8	8¼
40¼	29⅞	3	Canada Dry	300	36½	36	36	36¼
45⅝	34⅝	3½	Can Pac	1800	36½	35½	35½	37¼
25	17¾	.60	Cannon Mills	1400	21¾	20¾	21	
131½	78¾	6	Case Thresh	11000	81¾	78¾	79½	81¾
52½	26⅞	3	Caterpillar	200	31	30	30	30¾
4	2¼		Cav-Dobbs	100	3	3	3	
14⅜	5¼		Celotex	100	11¾	11½	11½	
16	11		Celanese	100	11½	11½	11½	11¾
30½	15½	1.50	Cerro de P	1700	16¾	16¾	16¾	15½
23½	8¾		Chesbr Cab	1500	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
54½	40	3	Ches Corp	800	42½	42	42	42½
46½	38½	2½	Ches & Ohio	1500	39¾	39¼	39¼	39½
77	53		Chi Gt West	200	6	6	6	6
26¾	19¼	1½	Chi Gt W pf	800	21¾	20¾	21	
67⅛	47⅞		Chi M&SP	1100	5	4¾	4¾	5½
45½	30⅛	4	Chi & NW	30	52	51	51	51¾
15¼	8¾		Chi Pneu	900	34¾	31¾	32	32¼
65½	46½	5	Chi RI	9400	13¾	14⅛	15	15¾
101	91	7	Chi RI 7%	400	49¼	48	48	48½
33¾	23¾	2.40	Childs	200	92¼	92	92¼	92¼
25¾	15⅞	1	Chrysler	700	24⅜	23½	23½	24⅛
90	77½	6½	City Ice pf	7500	18¾	17¾	17¾	18⅝
4⅜	2½		City Stores	10	88	88	88	88½
170	142¼	7	Coca Cola	200	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	34½
50½	45½	2½	Col Palm	700	147	146	146	147½
17⅝	9		Collins&Ay	1100	46	43½	46	45½
32¼	16¾	1	Colo F&I	1400	12⅛	12	12	12¼
45⅞	31⅜	2†	Colum Gas	200	17¼	17	17	17⅛
111⅝	73½	5	Col Carbon	8500	32¾	31¾	31¾	32½
16⅜	7¾	3	Col Graph	400	76½	74	74	76¼
23¼	17	2	Com Cred	7500	10	9½	9⅞	9¾
85¾	76½	6½	Com Cr 1pf	700	173	171	181	178
99	82	6	Com Inv Th cv pf	20	87¾	84¾	84¾	
34	25	2	Com Inv Tr	400	25¼	25	25	33¾
21½	14¼	1	Com Sol	7500	13	14½	14½	14½
100⅜	91½	.60	Commwith So	8000	8¾	8¼	8¾	8¾
12¾	6⅞		Com So pf	100	97½	97½	97½	97½
15	5¾		Congoleum	1300	9¼	9	9	9¼
18⅞	14¼	2	Con Film	900	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
109¾	82¼	4	Con Film pf	400	14¼	14	14	14¼
77½	54	8	Con Gas	12500	94½	91¾	91¾	94½
92¾	47	2½	Con Gas pf	100	105½	104½	104½	104¾
16⅞	10½	1	Con Laundries	100	14¼	14	14	14¼
15⅞	14	1	Con Textile	100	14¼	14	14	14¼
1¾	¼		Container A	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
8½	5		Container B	500	5½	5	5½	5½
11¾	6⅞		Cont Bak A	400	15½	15¼	15¼	15½
30	15½		Cont Bak B	400	13¾	13¾	13¾	17½
3⅜	2		Cont Bake pf	200	2	2	2	2
77½	54	8	Cont Can	300	54	54	54	54
92¾	47	2½	Cont Dia Fib	200	58¾	56	56	57½
16⅞	10½	1	Cont Ins	100	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
51¾	40¾	.40	Cont Motors	100	42	42	42	42
4½	2⅞		Cont Oil	1600	7¼	7	7	7¼
12	7¼		Cont Shares	1200	7½	7¾	7¾	7¾
86⅝	68¼	3*	Corn Prod	1800	70	69½	69½	71½
18	8¼		Coty	1100	10¾	9¾	9⅞	10½
19⅝	14⅞		Crex Carpet	100	17	16½	16½	
62	45		Crucible	100	48½	48½	48½	
106	91	7	Crucible pf	40	95¾	94	94	94½
5⅞	4		Cuba Co	400	4¼	4	4	
5¾	2¾		Cub Am S	400	3	2¾	2¾	3⅛
48⅝	41	4	Cudahy	100	47	43¾	43¾	44
100	97	6	Curtis Pub	200	89½	88	88¾	88
118⅝	113½	7	Curtis P pf	300	116½	116½	116½	
51¾	25⅜		Curtiss Wr	2500	3⅜	3½	3½	3½
8½	3⅞		Curtiss Wr A	400	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
41	25		Cutler	800	25½	25	25	25½

—D—

195	174	8	Det Edison	200	174	174	174	
19½	13		Devoe & R A	400	15¼	15	15	16
23	14⅞		Diamond M	160	19	18	18	19
26	24½		Diamond M pf	100	33	36	36	
13½	8¾	1	Distr Corp	400	11¾	10¾	10¾	11
24	14⅛	1.20	Dom Stores	200	31½	21¾	21¾	21¾
107	83	4†	Dupont	9300	86	83	83	85

—E—

13¼	7½		Eastern RM	400	8¾	8½	8½	
185¾	143¾	5*	East Kodak	2600	156	154¾	154½	156
21¾	13¼	1.60	Eaton Axle	1100	14¾	13½	13¾	
3⅞	2½		Elec Auto Lt	3500	50¾	47¾	47¾	51
60¾	38¼	1	Elec Boat	300	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
98¼	86	6	Elec P&L	10600	46¾	43¾	43¾	46
113	102¼	5	El P&L 6 pf	200	55	55	55	
49	38	2.40	End John pf	300	103½	103½	103½	55½
98	93	6	Eng Pub Ser	200	40½	40	40	40
35¾	28½	2½	Equit Bldg	100	96	96	96	
39¾	24		Erie	100	29	29	29	
55½	30	4	Erie 1 pf	800	24¾	23¾	23¾	26
8⅝	4⅛		Evans Auto L	100	5	5	5	

—F—

22¾	15½		Fed Dept St	100	22	22	22	22
30	22	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	800	23	23½	23¾	24
56¼	43½	2.60	Fidelity Ins	100	44	44	44	44½
9	6⅝	.64	Fifth Ave B	100	85	85	85	
19¾	14		Firestone	700	15¼	14	14	15½
63	56½	6	Firestone pf	1200	80	56½	58½	50½
55	41	2½	First Nat St	100	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
7⅛	½		Fisk Rubber	2900	3	2¾	2¾	3
3	2		Fisk Rub 1pf	30	2¾	2	2	2
102½	97	6	Fleischm S pf	10	99	99	99	100
19¾	8½		Follansbee B	2000	9¾	8½	8⅝	9¾
64½	41½	2	Foster & Wh	400	43¼	42¾	42¾	43¾
32½	22¼		Fourth Nat Inv	400	27½	27½	27½	28
38¾	16¾		Fox A	27600	18	16¾	16¾	18½
43¼	28½	3	Freeport Tx	700	31	30½	30¾	31¼

—G—

73⅛	57¾	4	Gen Am Tk	400	62½	61¾	61¾	63½
47	21½	2	Gen Asphalt	1000	22½	22	22	22¾
25⅝	21	2	Gen Baking	300	21½	21	21	22¾
9½	6¼		Gen Bronze	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
54¾	40⅞	1.60	Gen Elec	15200	43¾	40¾	40¾	43⅜
12⅛	11½	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
4¼	4		Gen G&E B	100	4¾	4¼	4¼	4
86	47¾	3	Gen Foods	1000	52¾	51½	51½	52¾
67⅜	54	6	Gen G&E cv pf	600	63	59	62	60
81½	41⅜	30	Gen G&E A	2200	58½	57¾	57¾	59½
90¾	72	7	Gen G&E 7%	10	80	80	80	80
48	38¼	3	Gen Motors	29000	60½	59¼	59¼	60
103¼	95	5	Gen Pow & Lt	100	101	101	101	101
23	14½	6a	Gen Ry Sig	100	15¾	15½	15½	15½
15½	3⅝		Gen Refractor	65800	5	5	5	5¼
84½	61	5	Gen Stores	100	64	64	64	64
9¾	5¼		Gen Theatr Eq	400	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
74¼	54	6	Gen Theat pf vw	300	63	58	58	57¾
57¾	39	4	Gen Refrac	200	42	42	42	
34⅞	21½		Gillette	3100	30¾	29½	29½	30¼
7⅞	4⅛		Gimbel Br	1200	5¾	5	5	5
16¼	8¾		Glidden	1100	10¾	10¼	10¼	10¾
9⅝	4		Goebel (Adolf)	400	9	9	9	9¾
42½	31½	2½	Gold Dust	200	7	7	7	7¾
20⅞	9		Goodrich	1800	36¾	35⅞	35¾	38⅛
33⅝	23¼	3	Goodyear	1200	10½	9¾	9¾	9¾
91	75	7	Goodyear 1pf	24100	37¼	32½	32½	37½
13¾	4⅞		Gotham Hos	400	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
6¾	4		Gould Cp A	400	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
13½	3⅞		Graham-P	200	4	4	4	4
22¾	15	2	Granby	700	4½	4¼	4½	4¾
18⅞	10¾		Grand Union	400	15¾	15½	15½	15½
36⅞	25¾	1	Grant (W T)	200	14¾	14	14	14⅜
21½	19½	2	Grt Nor Ore	800	35⅞	35	35	36¼
11⅞	7¾		Grt W Sug	400	23¾	21½	21½	21⅝
96½	85¾	7	Grt W Sug pf	100	10	10	10	10
6¾	2⅞		Grisby Gru	100	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
1¾	⅝		Guan Sug	1700	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
27½	16½		Gulf Mobile	100	16	16	16	16½
27½	16		Gulf Steel	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	

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			Hahn Dpt St	300	7¼	2	2	7⅛

1931 High	1931 Low	Stock	Div. in $	Sales	High	Low	Apr. 25	Last Apr. 24
19¾	15¾	Hall Print	2	600	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
103	100	Hamilton W pf	7	100	101½	101½	101½	101½
41	35	Hamilton W	1.80†	30	36½	36½	36½	36½
94	89½	Hanna 1pf	7	30	90	90	90	90
7⅝	3¼	Hartman B		40	22	3	3½	3¾
3¾	3	Hayes Body		200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
106¾	87	Hershey Ch	5	200	41¾	41¾	41¾	
104	93	Hershey pf		300	96	85	85	85
19¾	8½	Hollander		100	101½	101½	101½	101
37¾	26	Holland F	2½†	300	15½	15½	15½	
6¾	4¾	Houdaille B		300	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
68½	38¼	Houston Oil		800	54¾	54¾	54¾	55¾
14⅛	8¼	Howe Sound		900	43¾	42½	43¼	43¾
39½	20¼	Hudson Mot	3½	1900	9¾	8¾	9	9¾
44½	27	Hud Man		1100	30½	30¼	30½	
26	16¼	Hudson Mot		200	18	18	18	18¾
13½	7¾	Hupp Motors		500	16¾	16¾	16¾	17
				700	8	7¾	7¾	8

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89	55½	Ill Central	7	200	59	58	58	58½
114	100	Ill Cenpf	6	100	100	100	100	
4¾	2¾	Indian Mot		300	3	3¼	3¼	
86	31½	Ind Rayon	4	100	31½	31½	31½	32
182	131	Ingersoll R		1100	33½	32¾	32¾	35
34	22½	Inspiration		400	130	125	125	134½
170¾	145½	Interboro RT	6†	200	23¾	22	22	25
13¾	9	Int Business	.50	200	161	158	158	165
62½	35	Int Carriers	4	400	9	9	9	9
31	21¾	Int Cement	2b	3200	38¾	35	35	38¾
73¼	55	Int Combus	4	800	35	35	35	38¾
187½	9	Int Harv	2	200	94	94	94	94
73¼	55	Int Hyd El	4	200	24	24	24	24
80½	47¾	Int Match pf	3½	400	62½	60	60	63¾
207½	115	Int Mar	.60	300	13¾	13¾	13¾	15
42	25	Int Nickel		3500	10¼	10¼	10¼	
43½	23¼	Int Paper 7%	7	100	28	28	28	15½
4½	2¼	Int P&P B		100	3¾	3¾	3¾	30
43½	23¼	Int P&P C		200	3¾	3¾	3¾	
42	30½	Int P&P pf	7	400	23¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
48¾	47	Int Sal

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Trends Confusing—Wages Lower but Prices Rise in France

A number of conflicting elements are present in the world business situation this week.

In the United States sentiment has been dampened by the continued decline of stock prices, though favorable influences also are at work. In Europe the outstanding factors making for uncertainty are the overturn of the Spanish Government, the reception accorded the Austro-German trade pact and the outlook for French business.

Steel production in the United States made its fourth successive weekly decline and now stands at about 49 per cent of capacity. A month ago the industry was operating at 57 per cent. Orders now in sight are thought to be sufficient to keep the industry operating at current rates for some time to come.

Some gains are noted in wholesale trade. Retailing has held at recent levels.

Though improvement in the motor industry has slowed down, it is, nevertheless, still present Manufacturers are reported as holding production well in line with sales.

Electric power output, an important gauge of industrial activity, is less encouraging than in the weeks just past. On the Pacific coast irrigation activities have resulted in a gain in the use of power. Along the Atlantic seaboard electrical current is being used at about the same rate as a year ago. But in the central area, an important manufacturing region, a decline is noted.

Gold From France

The textiles markets are less active. Production at mills, however, continues to show gains.

Car loadings are making more favorable comparisons with a year ago and bank clearings this week are down only about 12 per cent from the corresponding period of last year, the best comparison since January.

Interest of the financial community was aroused this week by news of gold shipments from France to the United States. Steps have been taken in this country to prevent, if possible, a further influx of gold. Rates on bankers' acceptances were reduced to this end, and a reduction in the Federal Reserve rate also is expected. A gradual weakening of the franc was held responsible for the gold shipment.

Significance attaches to this shipment because it spells a reversal of a long-continued movement of gold into France.

European Reports

The impending announcement of the budget of the British Government has served to unsettle business sentiment in Great Britain. Poor trade returns for March also have contributed to the uncertainty in that country.

The situation is not without hopeful signs, however. A slight improvement in the Welsh and Yorkshire coal areas is reported. In the iron and steel industries some seasonal expansion is evident. Rubber, however, has declined to a new low price level.

An important feature of the economic situation in France is that the decline in wages has not been accompanied by a decline in the cost of living. In fact, food prices have been advancing steadily.

Some encouragement is being derived from the fact that the downward trend of business has been retarded, with employment showing no further material decrease.

In Germany there is noted an improvement in the automobile industry.

Leading Stock Markets

The New York stock market this week continued to decline. Many new low price records for the year or longer were made. United States Steel was a target for bear attacks, among other pivotal issues. Attention centered on the probability that liquidation reached a climax on Thursday, when sales totaled some 3,800,000 shares. Brokers' loans decreased $5,000,000.

British Government funds were a feature of strength throughout most of this week on the London Stock Exchange. The approach of the budget tended to restrict trading early in the week, and some pressure was exerted against industrial issues. A better tone developed later, however, with Government funds continuing in good demand.

The improvement of last week was carried over into Monday's session on the Paris Bourse, but from Tuesday until Thursday the trend was downward. Friday's session was featured by a rally.

Berlin stock prices moved over an uneven course. The week opened with a strong tone, and following fluctuations appeared to average in favor of the buying element.

BANK OF GERMANY STATEMENT

BERLIN, April 25—The Reichsbank condensed statement (in marks, 000 omitted) compares as follows:

	April 23	April 15
Silver and coin	206,700	187,500
Gold reserves	2,347,500	2,344,400
Bills of exch & checks	1,456,300	1,550,900
Other assets	490,000	473,000
Reichsbank circulation	3,684,800	3,872,600
Bank rate	5%	5%

BORG-WARNER CORP.

CHICAGO, April 25—Borg-Warner Corporation reports for the quarter ended March 31 net of $325,568 after charges, federal taxes and minority interest, etc., equivalent after 7 per cent preferred dividends to 21 cents a share (par $10) on 1,230,802 shares of common, compared with $1,097,811 or 84 cents a share on 1,230,686 common shares a year before.

NEVADA-CALIFORNIA ELECTRIC CO.

Nevada-California Electric Co. reports for 12 months ended March 31 net income after taxes, charges and depreciation of $822,396.

THE securities advertised in this newspaper are not guaranteed as investments by The Christian Science Monitor.

The publishers aim to accept advertisements of sound securities only, but those making investments on account of such advertisements should make their own investigations before buying.

Purchases made will not involve responsibility on the part of the publishers.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	100½	99½
Adams Express 4s '48	84½	84½
Albany PWP 6s '48	50	50
Albany & Sus Ry 3½s	90¾	90¾
Amer Ag Chem 7½s '41	104	104
Amer Foreign Power 5s	83	82½
Amer I G Chem 5½s ct '49	110	99¼
Amer Metals Co 5½s	93	92
Amer Mach & F 6s	104½	104½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	103	103
Amer T&T col 5s '46	107¾	107¾
Amer T&T af 5s '60	108¼	108¼
Amer T&T 5s '65	108¼	108¼
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	110¼	110¼
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	105½	105½
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	103¾	103¼
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	105¾	105½
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	77	77
Armour & Co 4½s '39	80	79½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	73	70¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	99¾	99¾
Atch T&SF 4½s	113¾	113¾
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	104¾	104¾
Atlanta & Cany 1st 4s '48	33	31
Atl Char 5s	103¼	103¼
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	86	86
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101½	101½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	97	97
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	96¾	96¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	101¾	101¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv	91½	90¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	101½	101½
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div	103	102½
Balt & Ohio 5s series D	100¾	100¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	108¼	108¼
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	109½	109½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103½	103¾
Boston & Maine 5s '67	100½	100½
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	36½	36½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	103¼	103¼
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	90	90
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	104½	104½
Buffalo Gen El 4½s	104½	104½
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	101½	101½
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	93¾	93
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	18½	18½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	100¼	100½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100½	100
Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	100¼	100½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	106½	106½
Can North 4½s	102	102
Can Pacific deb 4s	88¼	88
Can Pacific 4½s '46	99¾	99¾
Can Pacific 4½s 60	99	99
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	108½	108½
Gen Found Co 6s	54	54
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	87⅝	87⅝
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	92½	92⅜
Cen New England 4s	87¾	87¾
Cen Pacific 5s '60	103¼	103¼
Ches Corp 5s '47	99	99
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	105½	105½
Ches & O con 5s '39	106⅞	106⅞
Ches & O 4½s B	100½	100½
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	104⅜	104⅜
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	67	67
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	75	75
Chicago M&StP gen 3½s '89	69¾	69¾
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	23¼	23⅛
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	60¼	60
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	84	84
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv	78¾	78¼
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	107¾	107¾
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	97	97
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	109½	109½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	98	97
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv	79¾	79¼
Chicago RI&P 4s reg	96¼	96¼
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	104½	104½
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	105¾	105¾
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	109½	109½
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	104¾	104½
Childs Co 5s	75	75
Chile Copper 5s '47	92	91¼
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	95½	95½
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	104¾	104¾
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	97½	97½
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	111¼	111¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	100½	100½
Columbia Gas Co 5s '61	99	98⅞
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	98¼	98
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	37½	37
Con Gas Co 5½s '45	107	107
Container Corp 5s 43	36	35
Container Corp 6s '46	62	62
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	97	97
Crown Will Paper 6s '51	81½	81⅛
Crown Zellerbach 6s www	65	64¾
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	77½	77½
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	104½	104½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	97½	97
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	96¾	96½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	69	68¾
Detroit Ed col tr '33	103¼	103¼
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	98¾	98¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	86	86
Dold Packing 6s '42	69½	69½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	104¾	104½
El Paso & W 5s	106½	106½
Erie RR 1st con 4s prior	84	84
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	79¾	79¼
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	79½	79½
Erie RR 5s '67	74	73
Erie RR gen 5s	74¼	74¼
Erie RR gen 5s	73¼	73¼
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	41	41
Gen Baking Co 5½s	95¾	95¾
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	104	103½
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	103½	103½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	94¼	94
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	91	89½
Gen Theater Equip 6s	43	43
Goodrich 6s '65	90	90
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	99	97½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	88¼	87¾
Gotham S Hos 6s rcts	90	90
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	94½	
Great Northern 5½s '53	108¾	108¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110	
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	60	
Hudson Coal 5s '62	58½	58½
Hudson & Man adj 5s '57	76¾	76½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	98¾	98½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102¾	102¾
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106½	106½
Ill Central rfg 5s '55	85¼	85¼
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	102¾	102½
Ind Limestone 6s '46	38	33
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	94½	93⅝
Inter Match Corp cv 5s rcts	95¾	95½
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	92¾	92¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	73½	73
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	73¼	72¾
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	58½	57
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	92½	92½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	92	91
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	87	86½
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	59¼	59¼
Int & Hor adj cv 5½s '60	90	90
Int Hydro 6s	86¾	86¾
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	73¼	73¼
Int Paper 6s '55	58½	58½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	87⅛	87⅛
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	89¼	89¼
Kan City Pow & Lt 4½s '36	97½	97½
Kan City Pow & Lt 4½s B	104⅝	103½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	77½	77½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	96	95⅞
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	96½	96½
Laclede Gas rfg 5s 34	103½	103¼
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	101¾	101¾
L'Autaro 6s '54	56	53
Loew's Inc 6s '41	95½	95⅛
Long Island deb 5s '37	101¼	101¼
Louis Arkansas 5s	56½	56½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	103½	103½
Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	50¾	50
Man S W Colz 5s	100	100
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	95¼	95¼
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	99¾	99½
McKesson & Robbins 5½s	78	78
Menado 6s ww	87½	87½
Metro Edison 4½s	102¾	102¼
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	102¾	102¾
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	102½	102½
Miss Kan Tex RR 5s A	98¼	98¼
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	89½	89½
Mo Pac 5s I	85⅝	84½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	60¾	60½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	85¾	84¾
Mo Pacific 5s B '78	85⅝	85⅝
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	85½	85½
Mobile & O 5s '47	75¼	75¼
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	105	101
Montana Power 5s D	101¼	101¼
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	51¼	51¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s W 48	102	101¾
Nat Fys of Mex '51 A	3¼	3¼
Newark Gas 5s	106	106
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	93½	93⅛
NYC&HR 4½s N	98¼	98
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	84⅞	84½
NYC&HR con 4s '98	101¼	101¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	105¼	105½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	80½	80
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	97½	97
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	100½	100½
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	103	103¼
NY Dock Co 4s '51	80	79¼
NY Dock Co 5s '38	66½	66½
NY Edison 5s '44	105¾	105¾
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	115¾	115¾
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	29	29
NY NH&H deb 4s '67	73¼	73¼
NY NH&H 4½ '67	91¼	91
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	105¼	105¼
NY NT&T cv 6s '48	114	113¾
NY ONT & W rfg 4s '92	46	46
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	104	103¾
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106⅞	106⅞
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	101⅞	101⅞
Niag Share 5s	96	97½
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	98¾	98¾
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	102	101½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104	104
Nor Am Co 5s	98¾	98¾
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 5s A '47	107¼	107
Nor Pacific 4½s A '2047	97	96
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	104	103¾
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	113	113
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	112	112
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	104¾	104¾
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	108¾	108¾
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	94½	94½
Otis Steel 6s '41	94	94
Pac Gas & Elec 4½s	90¾	90¼
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	105	105
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	53	53½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	81¼	81
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	51½	51½
Paramount Fam Las 5s '47	90¾	90
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	35½	35½
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	83	83
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	80¾	80¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	95½	95½
Penn Railroad 4½s '83	100⅝	100½
Penn Railroads 4½s	96½	96½
Penn Railroad 6s '64	103¾	103¾
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	110¼	110
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	71½	70
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	102¾	102½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s	95⅝	95⅝
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	79	78½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	73½	73
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	105	105
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	100	100¾
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '78	100¼	100¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	81½	80⅞
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	87	87
Pum Svc E&G 5s '55	103¾	103⅝
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '57	104	103½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	93½	93¼
Pure Oil 5½s '60	82½	79
Purity Baking 5s '48	94¾	94
Read rfg 4½s A '97	101	101
Read Con RR NJ col 4s '5 1	95¾	95¾
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	80	80
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	48¼	47½
Richfield Oil Cal 4s '44 ctfs	47¾	47½
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	101	101
Reublic I&S rfg 5½s '53	93¾	93¾
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	94	94
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	100¾	100¾
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	73	74½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	61¾	60¾
St Louis & SF gen 5s '31	100¾	100¾
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	87½	87½
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	84	84
St Louis SW con 4s '32	97½	97½
San Ant Pub Ser 5s '53	104¾	104¾
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	95½	95
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	26¾	25½
Seabd AL con 6 '45	13¾	13⅜
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s '35 B	6¾	6¾
Shell Pipe 5s '52	73¾	73¾
Shell Union 5s '47	86½	84½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	67⅞	67⅜
Sinclair Cn O col ½s '38	87½	87
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	93¾	93½
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105¾	105¾
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	86¾	85¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '60 ww	94	94
Southern Pacific col 5s '44	103	103
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	100	99¾
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	86¼	86¼
Southern Ry con 5s '94	107⅞	107
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	86¼	86¼
Southern Ry con 5s '94	107⅞	107
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	105	105
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	109¾	109½
Southwe t Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	107	107
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103¼	103½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97⅞	97¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	53½	53
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107½	107
Texas Corp 5s '44	95	94½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	94¼	94¼
Tex & Pac 5s D '80 wi	94	94
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	46⅞	45⅞
Third Ave adj 5s '60	28½	28½
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	102⅜	102⅜
Union El L & P 5½s '54	104	104
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	100	100
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	100	100
US Rubber Co 5s '47	67½	67
Utah Li & Trac 5s '44	90	90¾
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	103	102¾
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	69	68½
Util Pow & Lt 5½ '47	76	75½
Virginia Ry 5s '62	106½	106½
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	103¼	103¼
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	53½	53½
Warner Sugar rfg 7s '39	105½	105½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	48	47¼
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	107	107
West Shore 4s 2361	92¼	92¼
Western Electric 5s '44	105¾	105¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	79	79
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	103½	103½
Western Pacific 5s A '46	78	78
Western Union 6½s '36	109¾	109¾
Western Union 5s '60	103¾	103¾
Wheeling & L Erie 4½s '66	87¾	87¾
Wheeling L Erie 1st 5s '30	108½	108½
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	88	88
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	101¾	101¾
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	8	7¼
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	6¾	6¾
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	45½	45½
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	99½	99¼
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	99¼	99¼
Youngstown Shee 5s '78	101	101

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Apr25	Apr24
3½s '47	101.27	101.24	101.27	101.23
1st 4¼s '47	102.27	102.27	102.27	
4th 4¼s '38	104.30	104.10	104.30	104.30
US 3½s '43 March	101.23	101.23	101.23	101.23
US 3½s '47	101.31	101.31	101.31	101.30
US 4s '54	107.31	107.27	107.31	
US 4¼s '52	112.6	112.4	112.4	112.30

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.6 as 102 6-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	57¼	56¾		
Alpine Mon Bk 7s '55	89	89¼		
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	57	57		
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	40	40½		
Antioquia 7s A '45	52	51½		
Antioquia 7s D '45	52½	52½		
Antwerp 5s '58	100	100⅜		
Argentine Gov 5½s '42	88½	88½		
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	91½	91½		
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	92½	92½		
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	91½	91		
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	91¾	91		
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	92	92		
Argentine Gov 6s Pap '61	91¾	91		
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	92	92		
Argentine Gov 6s '27 A	91½	91		
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	92	91		
Australia 4½s '56	53	53		
Australia 5s '55	81	80¾		
Australia 5s '57	81	80¾		
Austria (Govt) 7s '43	100½	100½		
Austria (Govt) 7s '43	100½	100½		
Austria (Upper) 6½s '37	90	90		
Bavaian Pet 4½s '42	84½			
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103¾	103¾		
Belgium (King) 8½s '49	119½	119½		
Belgium (King) 7s '45	114¾	114¾		
Belgium (King) 7s '56	110¾	110¾		
Bergen 5s '60	98	98		
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	83½	83		
Berlin Elec 6s '58	83	83¼		
Berlin Elec 6s '55	79½	78		
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	24	23¾		
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '58	50	50		
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	82½	82½		
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	90½	90½		
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	83½	83½		
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	84	83½		
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	104½	104½		
Brazil (US) 8s '41	94½	94		
Brazil (US) 7s	52	52		
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	69¾	69		
Budapest (City) 6s '62	74¾	74¾		
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	71½	70½		
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '31	70¾	70¾		
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	91½	91½		
Canada (Do) 4s	94½	94½		
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	102¾	102¾		
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	106½	106		
Canca Valley 7½s '46	65	65		
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	78	78		
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	79½	79½		
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	71½	71½		
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	77½	76½		
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	77	77		
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	78¼	77½		
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	76	76		
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	76½	76½		
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	90	90		
Chile (Rep) 6s '43	77¼	76¼		
Chilean Loan 7s '60	76¾	76		
China (Gov) Ku-K Ry 5s '51	25	25		
Christiania (City) 6s '54	103½	103		
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	61½	61½		
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	64¾	64¾		
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	64	63		
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	66	65¼		
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	65¼	65¼		
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	96¾	96¾		
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	100¼	100¼		
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	72	72		
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	68	68		
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	97	97		
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	72½	72¼		
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	59	59		
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	110	110		
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	110	109¾		
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	96¾	96¾		
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101½	101¼		
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105¾	105¾		
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	100	100		
Dukes Price Power 6s '66	100	100		
Dutch El sf 6s '52	101¾	101½		
Fiat 7s 46 ex-war	89½	89½		
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	97¼	97¼		
Finnish A 6½s '54	89	89		
Finnish B 6½s '54	92¾	91½		
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	107¾	107¾		
French (Govt) 7s '49	118	118		
French (Rep) 7½s' 41	125¾	125¾		
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	94¾	94		
German 7s '49	105	104½		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	86¼	86		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	80¾	79¾		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	80½	79¾		
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 reis	79¼	78¼		
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	89	89		
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	100	100		
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	80¾	80		
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	91	90¾		
Graz 6s '54	93	93		
Greek 6s '68	85½	85½		
Hamburg 6s '46	89¾	89¾		
Helsingfors 6½s '60	90	90		
Hungary Mun 7s '46	85½	85½		
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	79½	79½		
Irish Free State 5s '60	85	83		
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	97½	97½		
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	95	94¾		
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	94	94		
Italy (King) 7s '51	99½	99⅜		
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	85	85		
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '46	99½	99½		
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	83½	83½		
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105¾	105½		
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	83½	83½		
Karstadt 6s '43	70	69½		
Kreuger & Holl 5s '59	93¾	93½		
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	91½	91¾		
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	93¼	92		
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105½	105½		
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105¾	105¼		
Medellin 6½s '54	48	45		
Milan (City) 6½s '52	88¼	87½		
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	44	44		
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	41	41		
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	100	100		
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '70	101¼	101		
Norway (King) 5s '63	101¾	99½		
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102¾	102¾		
Norway (King) 6s '43	105½	103¾		
Norway (King) 6s '52	103½	103½		
Norwegian El 5½s '57	99¾	99¾		
Nuremberg 6s '52	79½	79½		
Oslo (City) 5½s '48	100¼	100¼		
Oslo G&r 5s '63	99¼	99¼		
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s 58	107¼	107¼		
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	104	104		
Paris-Orleans 7s '58	102	102		
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	40	40		
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	23¼	23		
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	25¼	25		
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	52½	52½		
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	70	70		
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	79½	79½		
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	84	84		
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '68	41½	41½		
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	51	51		
Prussia 6½s '51	86	85½		
Prussia 6s '52	79¾	79¼		
Queensland (State) 6s '47	85	85		
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53	87¾	87¾		
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55	84	84

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

A GOOD income assured to men and women selling our men's neckwear direct to consumer; small investment; fully secured; write for particulars and samples. UNITED NECKWEAR MFG. CO., 808 S. Franklin St., Chicago.

DOZAL FURNITURE and auto polishing cloth cleans, polishes without additions; good 25c seller; introductory offer gives 56 profit; sample free; 50 other easy sellers. WILLIAMS CORP., 416 Williams Building, Montclair, N. J.

MAKE EXTRA MONEY—100% profit selling NIP-A-RUN; guaranteed to stop runs in hosiery, lingerie; a popular product. Write F. A. POTTER, 14833 Kinsman Blvd., Cleveland., Ohio.

PART or full-time workers wanted to sell modern foundation garments direct to women; high commissions and generous bonus plan GRACE GRAHAM COMPANY, Stamford Conn Dept CS 4.

APARTMENTS TO LET

1263 Pratt Boulevard
Chicago
Ideal Apartment Home
For those who discriminate 2-3-room apartments exquisitely furnished or unfurnished; near transportation, churches and schools. Telephone Briargate 0300.

BOOKS

EMMA DUNN
Answers Questions on
Thought Quality in the Voice
In Booklet of Seven Articles
As Originally Published in
The Christian Science Monitor
Price $1.00 Postpaid
Address: EMMA DUNN
6933 Franklin Avenue, Hollywood, Calif.

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED

SALES OPPORTUNITY
California manufacturer desires state distributors to appoint agents for RAMSAY AUTOMATIC DOOR SEAL; must have organization ability and financial stability; full details on request. Address Factory Distributors, RAMSAY MFG. CO., 1411 The Alameda, San Jose, California.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 21 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated. Our procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements, your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

ANTIQUE CHINA, Pewter, coins, Indian relics, etc. Box E-2, The Christian Science Monitor, 1775 Railway Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

PERSONAL SERVICE

IF YOUR affairs require confidential, personal representation—anywhere—write details for terms according to requirements, distance, time, etc. JOSEPH BENNETT, 1131 Little Building, Boston.

REAL ESTATE

EVANSTON, ILL.—For sale, delightful home; very reasonable price; in central residential section; 10 rooms, 4 baths; 2-car garage; owner's residence 1506 Wesley Avenue.

FOR SALE—Cattle ranch, fully equipped, modern buildings; 22,000 acres, picturesquely situated in heart of Rocky Mountains, western Montana. For further particulars write 417 Peyton Building, Spokane, Washington.

FOR SALE or trade for Chicago property, 7-room home; hot-water heat; on ocean, Boston suburb; price $8500. J. T. JORDAN, 11531 Longwood Drive, Chicago, Ill. Tel. Beverly 2142.

NORTH SCITUATE BEACH, MASS.—Selling gentleman's summer home unusually charming, at attractive figure; amply furnished, heater, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, lavatories, screened porches, double garage; corner, 15,000 or 40,000 feet; flowers, fruit. Univ. 0578, J-81, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY — Gentlemen's estate or inn; 22 rooms, huge fireplaces, electricity; 100-ft. barn; 40 acres; suitable for golf course; splendid lawn, shade trees; perfect view; 80 miles north of Portland Me.; main highway; price $12,500. Write 905 Ind. Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE 8 years' experience as president of $2,000,000.00 corporation, a producer and distributor of building materials; also experience as buyer in Europe for import and export; age 35, married, no children; will consider any business, wherever located, where executive ability is required; now located near Philadelphia. Box C-12, The Christian Science Monitor, 902 Fox Building, 16th and Market Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GRADUATE of The Christian Science Benevolent Association wishes position as companion; free to travel. W-16, 1058 McCormick Building, Chicago.

STAMPS FOR SALE

SWISS PRO JUVENTUTE 1913-1930 in sets and singles, mint and used; trial packets for $1.00 or 4/2 bills or p. o. JOH. R. FLOGERZI, Marktgasse 65, Berne, Switzerland.

TO LET—FURNISHED

GOING to Europe, will let home; 7 rooms or less; 4 months from June 1; delightful location, Jamaica Plain, Boston. Jamaica 1119-M. G. R. 104 Robinwood Ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF. Palacio Apts.—Pleasing homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms, radio electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block cross cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1065 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5179

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apartments 523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District — Sunny one-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove; beautifully furnished; steam heat; elevator; garage adjoining; 3, 4 and H cars.

WANTED TO BUY

OLD GOLD WANTED—Send your old solid gold and silver watches, discarded jewelry, etc.; we will advise its metal value and hold for acceptance. J. M. NEY CO., Established 1812, West and Elm Streets, Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

Music

Boston Symphony

Interest in the penultimate Friday concert of the symphony season in Boston (April 24) was divided between Their Imperial Highnesses, the Prince and Princess Takamatsu, of Japan, who were present as guests, and the program which had been arranged by Dr. Serge Koussevitzky. The present chronicle, however, must be restricted to the musical aspect of the occasion, which was embodied in this list: Schubert, Symphony in C major, No. 7; Griffes, "The Pleasure Dome of Kubla Khan"; Lambert, "The Rio Grande"; Stravinsky, Suite from "The Fire-Bird."

Constant Lambert's piece, which at the concert under review had its first Boston performance, won a prodigious popular success; a success which undoubtedly was well deserved by reason of the composer's cleverness in combining jazz with romantic lyricism. Many persons like both modern dance music and the ballads which lend such a pleasing quality of sentiment to operetta; surely there are few who do not care for either. The united forms, then, especially when presented in a dazzling instrumental dress, can hardly fail of their effect. The composer really ought to cable his thanks to Dr. Koussevitzky for the way in which his work was introduced to Boston. The piano part was played with great skill by J. M. Sanromá, and the chorus of the Cecilia Society, trained by Arthur Fiedler, intoned the lines of Sacheverell Sitwell with remarkable precision and expression.

Charles T. Griffes's tone poem, first heard nearly 12 years ago under Monteux, was worthy of its revival. It is undoubtedly one of the most attractive of modern compositions by Americans; though of course in style it has nothing distinctively American about it, but is in direct descent from the French impressionists. At the concert under discussion Dr. Koussevitzky used the score as revised, after a consultation with the composer, by Frederick A. Stock, conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Stock expected that with his "changes and amplifications" the orchestration would "sound" more readily. After an interval of a dozen years, one's memory can hardly be trusted for a reliable comparison. One can only record that the work seemed more salient on the former occasion than on the present. The difference in the impression, dear Brutus, may lie in the lapse of time, in Mr. Stock's "amplifications"—or in ourselves.

When the so-called heavenly lengths of Schubert's C major Symphony had at last been traversed there was much applause. Whether this manifestation of pleasure was aroused by the music or by the fact that it was over, we cannot say; though we do know our own feelings in the matter. For many long years we have been trying to understand how the composer of the "Rosamunde" music, the B minor Symphony and the greatest of the songs could be also the author of this symphony, whose obvious virtues are so vitiated by its garrulousness and its rhythmic ponderosity. How could the composer write those lovely melodies for the woodwind in the second movement, and then crush them with clumsy chords? And have the London Philharmonic players of 1844 deserved the bitter contempt they have received because of their lack of reverence for those triplets? Our heart goes out to those musicians.

L. A. S.

JOURNALISM CONTEST WINNERS ANNOUNCED

DES MOINES, Ia., April 24 (AP)—Winners in editorial writing, vocabulary and ad-writing contests conducted by Quill and Scroll, national high school journalism society, were announced today by Prof. G. H. Gallup of Drake University.

First prize in the editorial writing contest went to David S. Hall of Saranac Lake, N. Y. James Babcock of Toledo, O., won the vocabulary contest, and Truman Hold of Wathena, Kan., was first in ad writing.

MAINE CENTRAL SURPLUS

Maine Central Railroad reports for March surplus after charges of $12,701, comparing with surplus of $153,122 in March, 1930. For three months ended March 31 there was a deficit, after charges, of $16,241, comparing with a surplus after charges of $371,871 for the corresponding period last year.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS

That APPEAL to DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE

The MYLES STANDISH
Bay State Road at Beacon Street
One to five rooms, furnished or unfurnished . . . Excellent cuisine, reasonable rentals. *Tel. COMmonwealth 4500.*

The REGENT
1401 Beacon St., Brookline
2 to 6 rooms (furnished or unfurnished) to meet your particular needs. Exceptional service.
Tel. BEAcon 3080 REGent 1276

The WARWICK APARTMENTS
1450 Beacon Street Brookline
2, 3 and 4-room furnished and unfurnished suites. Bright, airy and attractive.
REGent 4811

PELHAM HALL
The Real Apartment Home
Coolidge Corner, Brookline. One to five rooms, furnished or unfurnished.
Tel. BEAcon 2430

The ROOSEVELT
Corner Huntington Ave. and Forsyth Street. Furnished or Unfurnished Suites. One to four rooms. Special rates.
Tel. KENmore 6178

Under the personal supervision of Robert A. Nordblom, managing director

#370 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE

The ELIOT

Apartments of one, two and three rooms; reasonably priced—Dining Room Service

Rental Office—THE ELIOT—Commonwealth 1484

or

HENDERSON & ROSS, *Agents*

#209 Washington Street, Boston Hubbard 5650

(DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET WITH PHOTOGRAPHS ON REQUEST)

Back Bay Apartments

1-2-3 rooms, in first-class buildings, having all modern improvements, with Frigidaire switchboard service. For particulars apply

Coleman & Gilbert Associates
339 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Commonwealth 3212

BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2, 7-ROOM SUITES, unfurnished, all modern; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO. 131 Audubon Road Commonwealth 4740.

BESIDE Reservoir rear — 3-room apartment, completely furnished; modern improvements. Tel. Stadium 1465 (Brighton, Mass.), between 9 and 12 a. m.

BOSTON — For immediate rent, 3-room furnished apartment, Frigidaire; near Christian Science church. Apply JANITOR, 122 St. Stephen Street. Ken. 0510.

BOSTON, 293 Newbury St.—3 and 4-room furnished kitchenette apartments, steam heat and all improvements; references given and required.

BOSTON—Well-furnished 3-room apartment, all outside cool rooms. Apply RUTH C. EVEREST, 8 Norway. Tel. Commonwealth 0483.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Five-room furnished apartment in small hotel apartment (with or without service); outside rooms, beautiful view; summer rental. Box S-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Attractive 5-room, modern apartment, 504 Washington St., 1st floor; Kelvinator, garage. Asp. 0809.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Furnished attractive lower, 2 bedrooms, tile bath, sun porch, complete. Apply 468 Breckenridge.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
UNIVERSITY APARTMENTS
FOREST COURT APARTMENTS
17-18 FOREST STREET
We offer to quiet and respectable people only these 2-3-4-room apartments in these modern buildings located near Harvard Square. These apartments contain every modern improvement, including electrical refrigeration and incinerators. See SUPERINTENDENT on premises, or call POR ter 5666

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., near Harvard University—3-room furnished apartment to sublet June 1 to Sept. 15. D. H. MOREY, 217D Holden Green.

CHESTNUT HILL, MASS.—For rent, 6-room apartment, 2-family house; also 6-room single house, good location; adults. 671 Hammond St. Regent 7676.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE

NICELY furnished six-room apartment in Boston; quiet house, moderate rent. Box K-70, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ANTIQUES

WE PAY the highest possible prices for antique furniture glass, etc. VILLAGE ANTIQUE SHOP 72 Harvard St. Brookline Asp. 5561.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—3 rooms, bath, lovely kitchen, Frigidaire; $50, garage $10. MONTGOMERY, 3319 Avenue J, near Flatbush Ave. Midwood 8-7621-W.

DESIRABLE
APARTMENTS
DEPENDABLE SERVICE and MANAGEMENT
15 Minutes from Downtown
Every apartment heated with guaranteed satisfaction. Sunny, airy, modern. Electric refrigeration. Janitor service.
Shawmut Realty Trust
65 FALMOUTH ST.
BOSTON
Ken. 0482

Kinross Apartments
Restricted Tenancy
BROOKLINE—BRIGHTON
Now available: 2 to 6-room suites, Frigidaire free; exceptionally well located on Kinross and Lanark Roads.
Inquire Office
132 SUTHERLAND RD., BRIGHTON, MASS.
Aspinwall 5872

3-4
$43-$55
OPEN EVENINGS FOR INSPECTION
615 E. 149TH ST., BRONX
Extra large, light, well-arranged rooms, abundant closet space, all improvements; $43 to $55; convenient 149th-3d ave. subway station; opposite park.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—2nd floor 2-family house, 5 rooms, front porch; garage; near stations. E. QUACKENBUSH, 12 Storer Ave. 1873-W.

NEW YORK CITY, 646 West End Ave. (91st)—3 rooms, bath, including kitchen; attractively furnished, electric refrigeration and radio; 1 block subway and busses. Schuyler 4-5943 mornings.

RIVERWAY MANOR
Exclusive one and two-room suites; furnished or unfurnished; modern in every particular, and ideally located.
210-214 RIVERWAY Phone Reg. 3026

WATERTOWN, MASS., 6 Middlesex Road—Upper 5 rooms, sun parlor, breakfast room, fireplace, piazza, garage; good location. Belmont 1492-J.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BOSTON—Young woman wants to share her attractively furnished, comfortable apartment, permanent or temporary; near Christian Science church. Suite 3, 44 Clearway St., or telephone Com. 0107 after 4:30.

LONG BEACH, L. I.—One or two ladies to share apartment with lady alone; block from ocean. Phone Sedgwick 3-3283, New York City.

Kansas City Lifts Shopper Motor Ban

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A shopper is entitled to the use of the streets and to the privilege of parking his car in the business district, it has been decided in Kansas City, where the no-parking signs have been taken down, due to a storm of protest on the part of the shopper and the merchant.

The city council, at its April 1 meeting, acceded to the wishes of the merchants and shoppers and abandoned the no-parking regulation, which had been in effect since Jan. 1.

In an effort to speed up traffic in the business district the suggestion to ban parking was adopted for a trial. Traffic tickets were issued and the traffic bureau was jammed with offenders.

Irate shoppers took their grievances to the merchants, who, in turn, took the matter up with the Merchants' Association, and the assistance of the City Council was asked.

Under the new rules a person may park his car for one hour anywhere in the business district during shopping hours. However, persons who use the street as a parking station find traffic tickets on their cars at noon and at night; hourly checks are made by traffic officers.

STANDARD OIL REFRIGERATING

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24 (AP)—Standard Oil Company of California announced yesterday its entry into the refrigeration business. A subsidiary corporation, Pacific Frosted Foods, Inc., will be formed in which General Foods Corporation will be interested. Through the subsidiary the commercial development of birdseye quick freezing patents will be directed.

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION, Saturday, May 2, at 1 p. m. THE WALTER R. MORRILL "SUNNYSIDE FARM," Congress Street, Salisbury, ¼ mile from Dole's Corner on Amesbury-Portsmouth, N. H. state road, near Powder House Hill golf links. Attractive 11-story house and extensive farm buildings; eighty locations; spring water; 81 acres excellent hay, tillage, pasture and woodland. Farming and other tools, modern and antique furniture. Rights to reject bids reserved. RALPH J. STAPLES, executor. Ernest Foss, atty., 76 State St., Newburyport, Mass. Tel. 647.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

ARKAVEN
IN THE ADIRONDACKS, UPPER JAY, N. Y.
A Happy Summer for boys 7-15! Swimming, Camping, Sports. Special Supervision. Hand Crafts. Write for Literature. MRS. JAMES S. IVES, 1203 Shawnut Place, St. Louis, Mo.

DOGS FOR SALE

COLLIE PUPPIES
Blue ribbon stock, aged 9 months. SUNNYLEA COLLIE KENNELS, Box M, Hanover, Mass. Phone Hanover 336.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 520 Lexington Ave (52nd St.) New York Regent 2234.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers, 421 Riverside Drive. University 4-5242, New York City.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, Inc.
105 W. 40th St., New York City. PEnna. 6300. Trained office personnel. Personal interviews only 9-1 daily, except Saturday.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOUR hand wrought iron tree guards complete; reasonable. THIRD CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 583 Park Ave., New York City.

NEW TEA ROOM equipment complete for serving 24. Unit on view at VESPER GEORGE SCHOOL OF ART 44 St. Botolph St., Boston. Ken. 8393.

FOR SALE OR RENT

WELL-FURNISHED, beautifully situated, century-old 10-room house with fireplaces; with or without land; 40 miles from Boston. MRS. GEORGE H. JONES, Townsend Harbor, Mass.

HELP WANTED—MEN

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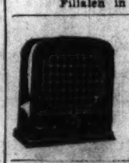
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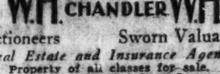

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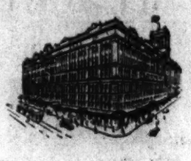

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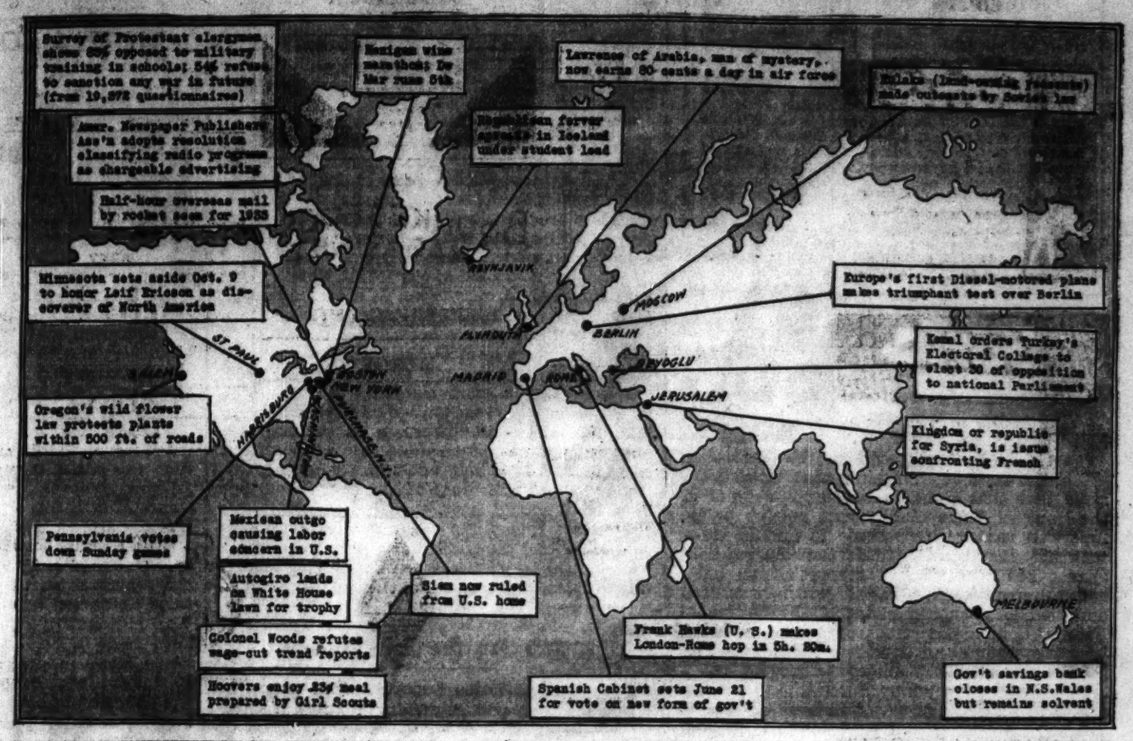
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Survey of Protestant clergymen shows 69% opposed to military training in schools; 54% refuse to sanction any war in future (from 19,572 questionnaires)
Mexican wine manufacture: Do Mar runs 5th
Lawrence of Arabia, man of mystery, now earns 50 cents a day in air force
Reykjavik
Moscow
Berlin
Almeria
Madrid
Rome
Istanbul
Jerusalem
St. Paul
New York
Minnesota sets aside Oct. 9 to honor Leif Ericson as discoverer of North America
Europe's first Diesel-motored plane makes triumphant test over Berlin
Kemal orders Turkey's Electoral College to elect 20 of opposition to national Parliament
Oregon's wild flower law protects plants within 500 ft. of roads
Pennsylvania votes down Sunday games
Mexican outgo causing labor concern in U.S.
Autogiro lands on White House lawn for trophy
Siam now ruled from U.S. home
Kingdom or republic for Syria, is issue confronting French
Colonel Woods refutes wage-cut trend reports
Hoovers enjoy 23¢ meal prepared by Girl Scouts
Spanish Cabinet sets June 21 for vote on new form of gov't
Frank Hawks (U. S.) makes London-Rome hop in 5h. 30m.
Gov't savings bank closes in N.S.Wales but remains solvent
Melbourne

All Nature

Tumblebugs

NO MYSTERY attaches to the name that has been given the tumblebugs. If you have ever watched a pair of them rolling a ball (which is likely to be several times their size) tumbling it over the ground, you will agree they have been appropriately named.

Patiently they roll the ball of supplies along, sometimes for long distances. When the right location has been found, they dig a hole and roll the ball into it. The female then lays an egg in one side before they cover it up, as the content of the ball is to serve as food for the larva when it hatches, which will be in about two weeks. This duty performed the pair of scavenger beetles go about shaping other balls and caring for them in a similar manner.

Comstock remarked of tumblebugs: "This is one of the instances, rare among insects, where a male realizes that he has some responsibility as a father and assists the female in providing for the young."

The larva appears as a dingy, wrinkled, white grub with a brown head and distinct mandibles. It will feed upon decayed wood, or similar material until it reaches the adult beetle stage. This broad-backed beetle is likely to be black or bronzed, but it may have rich metallic glints, for the coloring as well as the size is variable. The wing covers are short, and the six bent legs are fitted with rake-like claws which the insects use expertly while forming and rolling the ball.

A related member of this group of beetles is the sacred scarab of the ancient Egyptians. It was venerated by them on account of the symbolism they attached to the tumbling of the ball, which they thought represented the earth which supplies food for all. They even extended the token as an emblem of immortality and carved images of the beetle in stone and precious gems which they wore as jewelry. A conventionalized form has been found carved on walls of ruined cities and within sacred places of worship.

A Word a Day

Tenuity

Te-nu'-i-ty is accented on the second syllable; e as in event, u as in use, i as in it, y as in fancy.

The immediate parent of this word was the Middle French *tenuité*, "thinness," but its pedigree extends back through the Latin *tenuis*, "thin," to the Indo-Germanic root *ten*, "to stretch."

We use the word to designate the "state or quality of thinness," especially to that which is long as well as slender, as, "the tenuity of a blade of grass"; "rarity or rareness," as "the tenuity of the air;" and "simple refinement," as, "the tenuity of his circumstances." The adjective is "ten'-u-ous," meaning "thin, slender" (applied to objects), and "rare, not dense" (applied to fluids).

Example: "It had the tenuity of a hair."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

A Quotation for Today

THE great, in affliction, bear a countenance more princely than they are wont; for it is the temper of the highest hearts, like the palm-tree, to strive most upwards, when it is most burthened.—SIR P. SIDNEY.

The Mail Bag

Durban, Natal, South Africa

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag, although I have been attending the Christian Science Sunday School for the last six years.

I am 16 years of age, and enjoy reading the stories on the Young Folks' Page, also the letters written to the Mail Bag. It interests me very much to read about the different places in America and I expect to go there myself one day. I should like to correspond with boys of about my own age from Hollywood, New York or Chicago who are interested in film actors and swimming. I shall also be glad to exchange photos of the natives and interesting spots in and around Durban.

Walter S.

Kenosha, Wisconsin

Dear Editor:

Kenosha, the city I live in, is a factory town. It manufactures mainly Nash cars and Simmons beds. Our city has a fine library and recently we have acquired a public library for boys and girls. These were a gift to Kenosha by Mr. G. M. Simmons. The main library has a beautiful park surrounding it, with many beautiful flower beds and lovely shrubbery. It is a lovely sight when all the flowers are in bloom. In this park there is also a statue of Abraham Lincoln.

I am looking forward to spending my vacation in Sturgeon Bay, Wis., with my aunt and uncle who have a lovely cherry and apple orchard. The largest cherry orchard in the world is located in Sturgeon Bay. It includes 1000 acres and it is an inspiring sight to see all the beautiful blossoms—it is just like fairyland.

I am in the eighth grade in junior high school. Our school is run by student government. I am interested in music and am a Girl Scout. I attend the Christian Science Sunday School and have gone there ever since I can remember. I should like to correspond with girls my age (13).

Marion J.

Denver, Colorado

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag, although I read its messages every day. I have found the Monitor very helpful in my school work. I get Current Events and many other important items from it daily. I am very much interested in nature and always read "All Nature." I am also making a scrapbook of these articles.

The State of Colorado is a wonderful State to live in because of the weather, the mountains, the schools and countless other reasons. Denver, the capital of Colorado, was named after General Denver, who was once Governor of the Kansas Territory, which included Colorado. The capitol building faces the mountains and is on a terrace which slopes down to Broadway, the main thoroughfare through the center of town going north and south. On the other side of Broadway is civic center, composed of the public library and a Greek theater.

I should like to hear from anyone anywhere who is interested in stamp collecting, sports, camping, coin collecting, and nature. I am 13 and am in my last year in Smiley Junior High School. Smiley is named after one of Denver's most noted citizens, Dr. Smiley, and is the newest junior high in the city. I live directly across from the entrance of Smiley. I have attended Sunday school in First Church here ever since I was three years old.

Rudy, my cat, sends his love to Waddles and Snubs. Best of wishes to all the Mail Baggers, big and little.

Margaret F. V.

[Please send in your last name. Margaret.—Ed.]

Gardena, California

Dear Editor:

We get so many good chuckles over Snubs, Buzzy and Sponge. I'm especially fond of cats and have had some very dear ones. One of them, Snookie, learned tricks easily. She could not me-ow very loud so she soon learned to stand up and rattle the key in the door whenever she wished to go out. Her favorite position when I studied or read was to lie across the back of my neck like a fur, and she loved that place, till she grew too big and heavy for me to hold.

My home now is with a lovely family. There are four daughters, the youngest 14, and sometimes it veritably seems a modern Louisa M. Alcott story I'm living. We have such a jolly times with college, high school, art, athletics, and such activities. I hope I may find other girls to write to that have a happy home full. Or maybe it would be nice to write to one who hadn't, and share with her my blessing.

I am one of the "over twenties" who has enjoyed the Mail Bag so much. I think it would be great fun, and educational as well, to have some foreign correspondents. I should be happy, though, to answer any letter that comes to me. I'm studying French and think I could answer in that language.

Jane D.

The following would like to receive letters:

For Girls

Lorraine L. (12), Omaha, Neb.
Darlene McN. (13), Omaha, Neb.
Phyllis K. (13), Omaha, Neb.
Betty P. (14), Los Angeles, Calif.—Especially from foreign countries.
Geraldine B. (14), Chicago, Ill.—Interested in horseback riding, skating and tennis.
Belle C. (15), Stevensville, Pa.
Lois R. (15), Fort Lauderdale, Fla.—Especially from the western states and foreign countries.
Mary Elise B. (16), Fargo, N. D.—Especially from England, Italy, Rumania and South America.
Mary Emma M. (17), Belle Fourche, S. D.—Correspond in English or Spanish.
Edith B., East Orange, N. J.—From foreign lands.

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1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be enclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries (with the exception of Great Britain) the rate is 5 cents.

3. It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.

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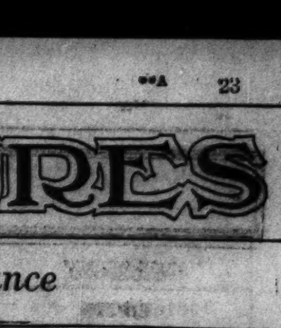

To the Rescue

(San Francisco Chronicle)

San Francisco

THE dramatic story of a dog rescue has come down out of Auburn's phantom mines—a story that refutes the skepticism of the scientist, who declared that a dog does not think. For Nig did think, in his effort to aid his pal, Tut. Unable to tell grown folks what had happened, he did what he could himself.

To introduce the animals:

Nig is just a plain dog of no particular breed, owned by L. G. Roberts, superintendent of the Pacific Gas and Electric plants in Placer and Nevada Counties. He is the kind of shaggy dog that grins all the time, and wears his whiskers turned up on the ends.

Tut, on the other hand, is a police hound, with something of a pedigree. Tut belongs to Chet W. Hatch, manager of the United Fruit Company at Auburn.

The families and the dogs live two houses apart. Nig rides about the country with Roberts and Tut plays with the Hatch children. But when they have leisure time on their paws, the two dogs hike off into the hills, inseparable companions.

A short while ago Nig returned alone from one of these expeditions. He refused to eat and kept looking out the front window. Next day the Hatches reported Tut missing. But nothing was thought of it. It was spring and Tut now and then took an evening off. A few days later the Hudson children instituted a search for him. They took Nig with them. And for the first time in days Nig showed frantic joy. They let him pilot the trail.

Finally Nig dipped into a drift and was gone. The children followed, using a torch which they had brought with them. At the far end of the tunnel they came upon a cave-in in which Nig was working frantically.

Nearly six feet had been dug away. The children aided, breaking through the last foot, and out staggered Tut, thin and a bit wabbly.

Unable to summon aid, the valiant Nig had undertaken to dig out his pal alone. The children knelt in the tunnel with the two dogs between them and lifted Nig's feet. They were worn raw by his frantic clawing at the cave-in gravel.

In Lighter Vein

A Desert Yarn

The tourist was enjoying for the first time the dry climate of Arizona.

"Doesn't it ever rain in this country?" he asked a native.

"Rain?" the native replied. "Why, there's frogs in this town over five years old that hain't learned to swim yet."—*Tit-Bits.*

Simple Matter!

Chess Player (looking for a victim): "Can you play chess, sir?"

Innocent Bystander: "I dunno, brother. I never tried."

The Culprit

There is a church in the north of Scotland which during certain seasons is largely attended by sportsmen—sometimes accompanied by their collies.

One Sunday the usual minister was on holiday, and his substitute was discovered to possess a droning, monotonous voice. This caused one of the collies to begin whining uneasily.

The clergyman finally said, "Kindly take that dog away at once!"

The owner of the dog, a brawny, independent Highlander, rose and, glowering at the minister, muttered, "It was you that began it!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Constructive Economics for Europe

THE time has surely come to correlate the various efforts for economic reorganization of the world on an international basis. At the same time that Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, has been putting before American bankers his scheme to finance trade with new markets and to develop old markets, France has come out in support of an agricultural credit bank, plans for which have been approved by a subcommittee of the League of Nations' Commission on European Union. In its turn the agricultural bank is part of a counter scheme to combat the Austro-German Union.

Presumably it is purely European, and is designed to afford relief to the farmers of Poland, Bulgaria, Rumania, Latvia, Jugoslavia, Austria and Czechoslovakia. With this object there will be much sympathy, for the European wheat growers are badly hit, and at present are obliged to borrow at exorbitant rates. Unfortunately the agricultural problem is not merely European, and Canada and the United States do not see why they should not sell their wheat in European markets.

Nor can Russia be left out of the reckoning. Even in France itself, which is 50 per cent agricultural, there is some demur at favoring the farmers of central and eastern Europe, perhaps at the expense of the French farmers. There are so many conflicting interests that it would be wise to work out all the implications, not only for the continental countries but for the countries of the whole world, and to face the facts courageously and not simply rhetorically.

More importance is now attached to this farm bank plan because of the Austro-German project of a customs union. With his usual political instinct, Aristide Briand realized that France would have to take practical steps immediately if the vast German initiative which might change both economic and political alignments of the Continent was to be forestalled. But between vague eloquence and definite measures there was a great gulf.

Attempts to reduce internal tariffs in Europe and to help this or that group of distressed or backward countries have failed. France is certainly not in a position to reproach others with this failure, and Czechoslovakia has not always behaved wisely toward its neighbors. The tariff truce was regarded with suspicion. Preferential treatment was smashed on the rock of protection. The most-favored-nation clause has been a stumblingblock. In short, there has been much talk and little or no performance.

Taking advantage of this situation, after repeated warnings Germany and Austria sprang their proposal on Europe. Their customs union is not Anschluss, but it may lead to Anschluss, and France and the Little Entente were naturally alarmed at the prospective creation of a greater Germany in defiance of the peace treaties. At first they were inclined to take drastic steps to prevent the customs union. But world opinion was apparently not hostile to Austria and Germany, which were endeavoring to accomplish on a smaller scale what had been promised but hitherto had been unfulfilled on a larger scale.

The legality of this move will certainly be examined, but it was nevertheless seen that a purely negative attitude would be futile, and if Germany was not to attract into its orbit Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, and perhaps Czechoslovakia itself, and thus be the dominant power in middle Europe, then some counter attraction must be provided.

In seeking a positive answer in the shape of a better plan, France is to be commended. But it remains to be seen whether this belated plan is sound, whether it is likely to be accepted, and whether it will prove effective in delaying the Austro-German Union, which will be a great force in middle Europe. Germany and Italy have bought quantities of Danubian wheat. The credit bank at best will not operate at once. And the desire for European solidarity shows a tendency to shrink whenever national sacrifices are demanded.

But whatever comes of this new attempt to accelerate accords and to defeat German initiative by a larger French—or European—initiative, it is satisfactory that the politicians are at last waking up to the fact that it is not enough to forbid others to act. Alternative action must be taken. It is necessary to think, not in terms of the status quo of negation, of veto, but of positive, constructive, concrete economic advances.

Making Two Reputations

THE implication that women are not the equals of men in imaginative literature, latent in the recent remarks of a prominent British educator on the subject of women and poetry, has been made at an unconvincing moment; for in the last few weeks the fact has come to light that a woman writer has just rivaled one of the rarest accomplishments of a writer of the opposite sex.

Winning one reputation as an author is a sufficiently difficult business; but to win a reputation twice over, as two separate and distinct individual writers, is a feat that few have been able to accomplish. Sir Walter Scott did it, of course, making himself, as an anonymous author, the most famous novelist of his day after he had already become famous as a poet; and more recently William Sharp acquired a second renown as Fiona Macleod. Now a similar achievement has been accomplished by Marjorie Bowen, the British historical novelist and historian. While maintaining and even adding to her reputation under this name, it appears that Miss Bowen is also the author of the works of "George Preedy," some of which, notably "General Crack," have become quite celebrated and have been produced on the London stage.

The divulging of this secret, which has been puzzling the British literary public for some time, shows how difficult it is for an author to preserve strict anonymity. Whatever precautions are taken to prevent it, the name of the writer of any book that has aroused deep public interest is almost certain to leak out sooner or later. Sharp preserved his secret as long as anyone could hope to do so, but it was found out at last. Scott's mask became merely a convention at a comparatively early period in his novel-writing career, and shrewd guesses amounting almost to certainty have been made even at the identity of Junius, who forms almost the only exception to this rule.

It is perhaps a good thing that this should be so. Scott held that an author had every right to take the extremest measures to preserve his anonymity if he wished to do so, and in certain cases this attitude may undoubtedly be just. But it may be said with some reason that the author of a book should have enough courage in his convictions to put his name to them, and also that in general the public has a right to know his name, since an opinion often obtains part of its weight from the character of the one holding it.

A Job for the Job Finders

THE United States Department of Labor, in organizing and launching its new federal employment service, the state directors of which have conferred in Washington this week, must recognize that it is dealing with a subject of the utmost seriousness and one upon which the nation demands tangible accomplishments.

It is inescapable that the country will compare the results of this system, formulated by Secretary William N. Doak, with those which might have been expected from the one proposed in the ill-fated bill by Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York. Since the Department of Labor must have had much to do with the veto of that carefully prepared measure, it will, in the Wilsonian phrase, he held to "strict accountability" for meeting the need of the hour.

True, there was the difficulty emphasized by President Hoover, that the Wagner bill apparently destroyed the old service long before the new could be installed; but some will feel that if the department had been eager to do so it could have obtained a satisfactory interpretation of this point with no more of a stretch than it has now exerted in setting up a reorganization by executive order under a departmental appropriation of $785,000 by the last Congress. The Wagner bill, by comparison, would have provided $1,500,000 the first year and $4,000,000 annually for three years thereafter.

A large part of the Wagner bill appropriations were to be in the form of federal aid funds to be matched by state appropriations, insuring state coöperation and a further enlargement of the service. This feature may have been objectionable to some, but it was liked by the American Federation of Labor, and surely employment is as important a subject as highways or vocational education, in both of which fields the federal aid method has accomplished valuable results.

One of the important assets of President Hoover in popular estimation when he entered the White House was his reputation of not being a politician, but of being a man who could adopt meritorious plans wherever he found them and could enlist more than partisan coöperation by his fairness. He will do well to see that his political advisers do not deprive him of the benefit of those excellent qualities.

Critics of the Administration charge that Republican politicians and officeholders have stooped to pettifogging to deprive Senator Wagner, a Democrat, of the credit due him for an earnest and carefully studied effort to cope constructively with the problems of unemployment. The best possible way for the Administration to refute this charge is to get actual results with its own plan.

Thus it is up to the Department of Labor either to show that it can develop its employment service this summer to a point which will, as Mr. Doak says, "afford every opportunity of placing employees in contact with jobs" or to prepare to work with Senator Wagner in the next session of Congress to perfect his measure for the establishment of a permanent service. There would be no harm in doing both.

Genuine Anti-Crime News

OF FAR more importance than any of the crime news which has come out of Chicago recently was the reappointment of George E. Q. Johnson as United States Attorney. Mr. Johnson is almost the only official who has had any substantial success in combating the Chicago gangsters. Hence the event is immensely more significant than the huge "round-ups" of suspects, attempts to prosecute gangsters as vagrants and other spectacular but frequently fruitless attempts to meet the gang problem by scratching its surface.

Mr. Johnson doesn't look like a fighter, but he is. One of Chicago's great Scandinavian population, he appears a quiet and almost retiring person. Yet he has a certain formidable idea as to crime. It is to use whatever weapon he can put his hand to within the law. His convictions of gangsters by proving evasion of the income tax laws have already given him fame as a crime fighter. He resorts with alacrity to the Sherman Anti-Trust Law and the conspiracy statutes when they serve his purpose better. Not limiting himself to the underworld, he has reached out and convicted several of Chicago's prominent political officeholders.

As things usually go, the doughty United States Attorney at Chicago would have retired at the end of his term, following the defeat last year of his senatorial sponsor. But the authorities at Washington decided otherwise. Chicago has had its United States attorneys who talked much and performed little. In the present federal prosecutor the Administration found a man who did little advertising of what he would accomplish, but produced probably more than all the local officials in Chicago and the federal service that the ways of politics were disregarded, and that a worthy prosecutor was rewarded by being kept at work.

Looking After Porto Rico

UNCLE SAM was in an optimistic as well as altruistic mood when he assumed most of Spain's colonial responsibilities a third of a century ago. Time has tempered the optimism and tested the altruism. For the problems which he set out so confidently to solve have not been found susceptible of the easy political solutions which are born of a democratic environment.

President Hoover's recent visit to Porto Rico has emphasized the inescapable lesson that popular education and training in self-government are not a panacea for the backwardness of tropical dependencies. In spite of the magnificent sacrifices which the Porto Ricans have made for their public schools, a majority of the people still are illiterate. In spite of the development of natural resources, agriculture, highways and irrigation, the common people still live close to the subsistence level. Indeed, the gap between the standard of living on the mainland and that in the island probably is still as wide as in 1898.

Such conclusions emerge from a recently published volume of some 700 pages which contains the report of an investigation of island conditions conducted by the Brookings Institution of Washington. Why should such little progress have been made in Porto Rico? The answer is simple. Porto Rico's natural resources are not adequate to support by agriculture, whether conducted by the plantation or the small farm system, a population of 400 per square mile. Consequently, the island does not produce enough to give its people a decent living.

The investigators suggest several ways whereby things might be bettered. The cumbersome and costly system of government, partly inherited from the Spanish régime and partly devised in Washington, might be greatly simplified. For it is important to keep in view that the island is no larger than many an American county, and, in the opinion of some, might be almost as cheaply administered. A more rational organization of agriculture in certain sections would add to agricultural income. But more than any other factor, the establishment of new industries, especially branches of manufacturing for which local conditions are suitable, would improve living standards.

Evidently the complex situation in Porto Rico has engaged the sympathetic concern of the President, and his visit should promote an equal concern on the part of the American people. In the task of appreciating the problem, this latest addition to the admirable studies of the Brookings Institution will be of invaluable service.

A Lantern and a Country Road

SAMUEL INSULL, who knows a great deal about the progress of electric service, likes to tell of the thousands upon thousands of farms scattered all over the United States that now have a twenty-four-hour electric service where a scant ten years ago they had none at all. Electricity lights their houses and barns, turns their washing machines, milks the cows, runs the ensilage cutter and brings in such entertainment as is to be had on an all-electric radio set.

Not only are the streets in the villages lighted, but in many instances light poles extend out along the back country roads. Gone is the farmers' isolation.

There are some who sigh for the old days. There always will be reactionaries; some inward, some outward. In fact, many a person will own to a lingering memory of days in the country when to go abroad at night was an adventure, when there were nights so dark that the only thing to do was to drape the reins over the dashboard and let Nelly, the old gray mare, take you home. It was too dark to see Nelly, let alone to see the road. But Nelly never failed.

On such nights what could be more cheerful than the old lantern with its smudged globe and a wick which always needed trimming? You took it from its nail in the woodshed and lighted it with a sputtering sulphur match. With it swinging easily from one hand you trudged down the road to call on Neighbor Tompkins, who had been to town that afternoon and who might have some mail for you. You could at least borrow his copy of the New England Homestead. Fitful shadows danced on the road in front of you. A toad hopping across the way assumed the proportions of some Paleozoic monster. Still the lantern surrounded you with a zone of light.

A man who wondered whether these things were brighter in retrospect—whether, like a good cheese, they assumed a richness with the passage of time—asked a farmer about it, a man who was born in the house where he now lives and whose father and grandfather were born there before him.

"'Lectric light," he mused, "well, yes, guess they're all right. Got 'em downstairs. Me, w'en I go t' bed, I like a candle."

Editorial Notes

The old order changes in the Province of Shantung. The ancient temple of Yihsien has been turned into a normal school, and the Educational Board of Shantung Province has burned the Tasangching. The Tasangching was the last complete set of the Buddhist classics, but the Educational Board simply didn't know what else to do with 30,000 superfluous books even if they had been printed during the Ming dynasty. It was not like having your classics on a five-foot shelf.

With the Illinois prohibition repeal bill vetoed, thirteen wet bills defeated in Colorado, two wet proposals rejected in New Mexico, and Delaware downing two wet measures, it looks as though the wets were getting soaked.

With spring clean-*up* and paint-*up* campaigns helping to take *up* the slack in employment, it is inevitable that business should begin to look *up*.

Butler's Thumbs

"NOW," said Father's Friend, "I know how far the east is from the west."

He had reined up his horse by a straw stack in the middle of a paddock, while Father had cantered off to speak to a man who was grubbing gorse by the boundary fence. The Youngest let the reins drop on her pony's neck, and looked up approvingly.

She liked it when things like that were said. Father and his friends often said them, sometimes in one language, sometimes in another. It mattered little to The Youngest whether it was the Psalms of David or the Odes of Horace that boomed out, so that the tone was the same. In after years she grew to recognize that tone as one of a man moved out of himself to imagery beyond his natural speech.

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There were several friends of Father's whose coming The Youngest always welcomed. Gray-headed men talking in deep tones on the veranda far into the summer nights, saying things like "legislation," "boon for the people," "lease in perpetuity." The Youngest was not concerned with the meaning of the words, but she liked the voices; it felt as if something was going on.

This Friend she liked particularly. He was thin and gray with deep laughter lines round his mouth and eyes, and he said funny, quizzical things to The Youngest which she always knew were friendly. Now she watched him as with slow eye-sweep and expanding chest he took in the illimitable plains.

Flat as it was, there must have been here the summit of some imperceptible slope, for the vast extent seemed visible farther from that point than any other; the gorse hedges appearing as dark lines of intersection at rare intervals, rather than as any barrier to the eye. South was the sea-line, seeming to hang high in the air; north the great range of the New Zealand Alps, rising like a wall out of the plain: blue, purple, snow-headed; but east and west the yellow plains stretched until lost in a blue fur fringe of distant trees on the horizon.

The Youngest considered the mountains deeply. "Nor'wester tomorrow," she thought, noting the clearness of every ridge and valley in the range thirty miles off; the pinkish lights on the high slopes, the deep purple of the bush-clad gulleys. Above the range hung the telltale arch of gray and pearly cloud, the "nor'west arch" that was never a false prophet.

The vague devastating depression of childhood swept over her at the thought of the searing hot wind that raged over the plains in spring and summer. All day it would blow until the evening when, after a brief hush, suddenly the wind would come in from the sea, boisterous, pure, heavy with rain. In a moment nature would begin to revive, the cows in the field lowing, the young horses scampering and kicking up their heels as they galloped before it; the clouds would sweep up and gather, and then down would come the rain. In the morning the mountains would be coated with a new fall of snow, and all would be rain-washed clearness.

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A smothered sound from Father's Friend roused The Youngest from her meditations. He was staring into a cow-eaten hollow in the golden straw stack, as if in longing for something intimate. The Youngest smiled sympathetically, remembering how the day before he had said suddenly, "What are the means of escape from this place?"

Shading his eyes with his hand, he looked toward the mountains, and asked:

"What is that double peak in the back there, Tuppenny?"

"Butler's Thumbs," replied The Youngest.

"Butler's, eh? Then that is Samuel Butler's Mesopotamia. Who thought Butler would be famous in the days when he took up that land, and called it Mesopotamia because it lay 'between the rivers.' So that was where he lived in his sod hut, played his piano, studied his Greek testament, and indulged in the memories which led to the writing of 'The Way of All Flesh.'

"And beyond Mesopotamia lies the scene of 'Erewhon.' I suppose many know of Butler as the author of 'Erewhon' who have never opened any of his other books.

"Can you show me Erewhon, Tuppenny?"

The Youngest shook her head. "No. That very notched range behind the ridge of Mt. Peel is in Mesopotamia, but you can't see the Rangitata gorge from here, only where the river leaves the mountains. But"—with a rush—"it's all true—quite true, Tom Gilliatt says so, he has been through the gorge so often, and into the back country. When he read the book he said he could follow every step of the way."

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"Has he been to Erewhon?"

"I don't know, he won't say. He says there are ranges beyond ranges in the back. I do want to go, but they won't let me yet. When I am older the Gilliatts will take me camping on Lake Heron, and then perhaps I shall find the way to Erewhon."

"And suppose, after all, you found it just meant 'Nowhere.'"

"I don't care—I don't believe that—I'm sure that country is there. I do want to find people that are other—different—" The Youngest's voice broke, overcharged with her longing for the world of men and women.

"Don't you think they were rather reactionary when they burnt all the machinery?"

"Well—they had a good time anyway." The question was too deep for The Youngest's seven years, and her voice trailed away, while Father's Friend fell to musing on Samuel Butler, and his vision of a topsy-turvy Utopia, in the New Zealand mountain fastnesses. In this hidden country called Erewhon the author pictured physical disability as crime—stringently punished by the law—while crime was treated with the utmost care by a class of specialists known as Straighteners. Machinery having proved to be an embarrassment in the scheme of living had been destroyed, save for curiosities preserved in museums, and men worked contentedly with their hands.

The Youngest, in thought, watched longingly the spur round which the road to the magic land lay. How she loved to stay there when the summer holidays came. Here in all this flatness, the only romance was the water race that came straight through the plains for thirty miles; but in the hills were waterfalls, deep wonderful caverns of bush, pungent smelling, the air a cool mystery on your face. There were paths that led through dark forest by the creek side, out onto sunlit slopes whence you saw the snowy ranges north and south, and the plains that flowed to the sea.

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"Little one," Father's horse had padded up so silently on the winter-soft ground that only the creaking of the saddle warned them. "Do you see they are burning off the old tussock in the hills; we ought to burn off this lower paddock when the wind changes."

The Youngest was wide awake to the present instantly.

"Oh, Daddy, the little larks on their nests—we mustn't."

Her horrified imagination pictured each tussock with its mother lark on the nest beneath it. How often lying flat among the little tufts of wiry grass that stretched for miles around, had she watched the mother lark rub a hole in the ground with her body, and then line the hole carefully with woven grass, before laying her four brown speckled eggs.

"My darling, how often have I told you there are never any young larks in the first week in August. You make the same fuss every year. If by any chance some very early eggs should be lost the father and mother lark would just be quite brave and make another nest. Perhaps they might be better eggs, too."

The Youngest turned upon Father's Friend, still watching Samuel Butler's far-off mountains.

"That," she said triumphantly, "is probably just exactly what the Erewhon people will have done, by the time I get there. They'll have started again and got better machines."

H. M. R.

Notes From German Cities

French and English in Schools

BECAUSE the average German boy or girl finds French more difficult to learn than English, the Prussian Minister of Education has just proposed that French lessons should commence earlier in school than English lessons, this giving the pupils more time to study it thoroughly. The question which of these two languages should be taught first in German schools has been occupying the teachers in this country for many years. Some point to the greater popularity of English since the war, especially after the United States began to play so important a rôle in world politics and economics. Others again declare that the French grammar, being more difficult than the English one, gives the pupils a greater chance to exercise their ability to think, just as is said of the Latin grammar.

But pedagogical experts differ on the question whether one should proceed from the easy to the difficult or vice versa. The result of this difference in viewpoint is that one-half of the Prussian higher schools teach French as the first language, while the other half have chosen English. It is interesting to note that French is taught first and English later in the schools of western Germany and particularly in the Rhinelands which border on France. Now the Prussian Minister of Education seems well-nigh to have settled the question by recommending that the pupils begin with learning French when they are about nine and that the English lessons follow three years later.

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Vacant Signs in Apartments Seen

Once more those small red and black signs, hung behind the glass window of the front door of tenement houses, are seen in Berlin announcing vacant apartments. Before the war, they were a common sight, but then they disappeared for seventeen long years during which building ceased almost completely owing to the war, the inflation, deflation and the government control of rents. During this time, persons who did not own an apartment were compelled to live in furnished rooms. Many young people wishing to found a home of their own had to postpone marrying from year to year, while some lived in furnished rooms. In a few instances the young wife would continue living with her parents. "Why do you not marry and live in the apartment of your parents?" "Because my parents have rented rooms in their parents' apartment," was a joke which made light of a serious situation.

Meanwhile, however, countless new tenement houses, containing small apartments from one to four rooms have been erected in the outskirts of Berlin and of many other German cities. They are all very modern, gayly colored, flat roofed. Thus entire districts have grown up breathing the new German spirit of progress and simplicity. Some of these flats were built with the aid of a special tax and are consequently very cheap. But only Germans may move into them. The other apartments are very expensive. All these apartments are small but up-to-date.

Everyone Has a Folding Canoe

The Ford car of the German workman is, one might almost say, the folding canoe. For an automobile, be it even the cheapest, is still a luxury far beyond the reach of the masses in Germany. A workman earning from 30 to 40 marks ($7.50 to $10.00) weekly cannot afford to buy a car costing from 2000 marks ($500) upward, scarcely even the new little "DKW" two-seater sold for just below 1700 marks ($400). And he would be unable to pay the tax, insurance and garage. But a small folding canoe may be had for as low as 120 marks ($30). Installment payments from 3 to 5 marks weekly he can afford at a pinch, if his family is not too big. And thus the collapsible canoe, that sleek water craft consisting of five or seven rubber skins drawn over a light, yet strong wooden frame, has become extremely popular among the working people.

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Women in Many Professions

"There are no exclusively male professions," Dr. Freda Herzfeld-Hoffmann, a French woman lawyer, declared when speaking before a German audience during her first visit to Berlin recently. With the exception, she added, of work involving special physical strength. And yet there do seem to be some professions in which women have made as yet little headway. One is that of a patent lawyer. At least this is so in this country. For among the 338 officially accredited patent lawyers in Germany there is only one woman. In the whole world, so it is said, there are not more than about ten accredited women patent attorneys. In Germany, this profession is connected with considerable study. Patent lawyers must have passed a high school, studied at a technical university, worked as engineer or chemist and in addition to all this have studied patent law. It is interesting to note that the patent lawyers' association in Germany maintains information bureaus in Berlin, Stuttgart and Dresden where advice and information are given to inventors. Upon request, the services of a patent lawyer are furnished to destitute inventors